The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought at Corinth on Saturday.

A GREAT NATIONAL VICTORY.

The Combined Rebel Forces Under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell Defeated with Great Slaughter.

The Enemy in Full Flight, and Our Forces in Full Pursuit.

Their Killed and Wounded Left on the Field.

THE LOSSES HEAVY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Official information has just been received here that the rebels under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, *but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.*

Our forces are in full pursuit.

REPORTS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Dispatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, the cannonading was still heard. The communication is now cut off at Bethel, consequently we are unable to obtain any particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Corinth. *The rebels are routed and retreating.*

Their loss is very heavy. Ours is also large.

Gen. DODGE sent a message here from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL were in command of the rebels, who numbered 40,000.

Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

Official intelligence has been received to-night of a splendid victory over the rebels at Corinth, Miss.

Gen. PRICE, with a force of forty thousand men, attacked Gen. GRANT on Friday morning and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter after two days' heavy fighting.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS led our troops, who behaved in the most splendid manner.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed at the head of his corps.

We captured a large number of guns and prisoners.

The rebel army will, undoubtedly be completely destroyed.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Some Details—Two Days Fighting—The Rebels Surrounded.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 5.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle, at Corinth. On Saturday morning Gen. PRICE attacked Gen. ROSECRANS right while Gens. VAN DORN and LOVELL attacked his left.

The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were met at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. VAN DORN led his column over an abattis on the left up to within fifty yards of a ditch. They were exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister, and driven back by a charge of the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri.

The battle lasted till 11½ o'clock, when the rebels began to retreat toward the Hatchie River.

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known.

The rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed, and Gen. OGLES ley was dangerously wounded. Cols. SMITH, GILMER and MOWER are wounded.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is not seriously injured. The telegraph line has been repaired to Corinth.

Gen. ROSECRANS marched on Saturday to the South side of the Hatchie River with a large force, *cutting off Price's retreat.*

Gen. ROSECRANS moved early this morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heavy to-day in the direction of these forces.

Gen. PRICE is in the forks of the Hatchie River, between Gens. ROSECRANS and HOSKINS.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, *Oct. 3.*

The State Fair has closed in a blaze of glory. Considering the rain, the people have turned out grandly, and made this a real festival. They never enjoyed a State Fair more, nor exhibited more buoyant spirits than on this occasion. The fair has been a success pecuniarily, the total receipts amounting to $11,000.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. WM. C. CHURCH for some years connected with the New-York *Chronicle*, later with the New-York *Sun*, and more recently with the New-York TIMES, has received the appointment of Commissary on Gen. CASEY's staff, with the rank of Captain. Mr. CHURCH is a gentleman of ability and culture, with great energy of character and claims of business faculty, and will do credit to his commission.

THE PRESIDENT IN FREDERICK.

The Ovation by the Citizens on His Return to Washington.

TWO BRIEF SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied to-day by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this place.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4¾, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McClernand, Col. L. S. Marther, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff; Capt. W. Rives, Aid to McClellan; Capt. Derrickson, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. P. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at MRS. RAMSEY'S house, to see Gen. HARTSUFF, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might, perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody; but as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First-street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where hundreds were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most excited and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart, to those who may have done otherwise. May our children and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by WASHINGTON and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the train moved off. Once again he appeared, waving his hat, and continued doing so until the train was lost in the distance.

"Three cheers for the hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of MRS. RAMSEY'S house, and the reception which our President received here shows that that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed the whole of Maryland.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN returned here about 11 o'clock last evening, and went out immediately to the Soldier's Home. He came to the city this morning and attended church, from which it is inferred that he has not brought back any additional load of anxiety.

Secretary CHASE did not accompany the President on his late trip, as stated in some of the New-York papers.

FALLING BACK.

There is scarcely a doubt that the rebels are falling back from Winchester toward Staunton.

GOV. ANDREW.

The presence here of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who arrived this morning, has reference to matters connected with the soldiers from that State, and he expects to make such arrangements as will enable the seriously sick and wounded to be sent home for recovery.

GENERAL HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER's wound continues to improve, though he is not yet able to walk. A good deal of anxiety begins to be felt that his new command be indicated, and some apprehension that his rising reputation may interfere with his being assigned to the position that his fighting qualities demand.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. HITCHCOCK'S military commission has got fairly at work, and a speedy conclusion of the Harper's Ferry investigation may be anticipated.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, who has spent most of the time of his absence in Minnesota, sustains Commissioner DOLE'S opinion in regard to the Indian hostilities there. He believes that the outrages already committed by the Sioux, involving a loss of hundreds of lives and a large amount of property, preclude the possibility of peace with them till such punishment has been inflicted as will furnish them, as well as other tribes, a substantial motive for good conduct hereafter. From another quarter we learn that Gen. POPE expects shortly to return here, to testify in regard to the late battle of Bull Run, which he expects to receive investigation.

AN ITEM IN THE SIGEL CONTROVERSY.

SIGEL's friends claim that not only are his troops taken from him, but that in the hour of need his requisitions for material are unrecognized. As a supporting evidence of this the following letter to MR. WIARD is shown here, and to-day will be presented to the Secretary of War, it being un-red-tapeified for Gen. SIGEL to address him in person.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Oct. 1, 1862.

Norman Wiard, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Early in September I made a requisition for a battery of your (WIARD'S) 12-pounder steel rifled guns, which was refused me, although I am assured that such a battery could be made ready for service, complete, within two hours, from batteries now at the Washington Arsenal.

I have had in my corps twelve Parrott guns, eleven of which broke their axles, and all of them were inferior in all respects to the Wiard Batteries.

I also had six of the wrought iron ordnance guns, and five of their axels broke down. These guns with HOTCHKISS'S projectiles were much more effective than the Parrott guns and projectiles, but like these, were constantly failing me in action when most urgently needed, from breaking and derangement of carriages, &c.

I have had twelve WIARD'S guns (Capts. JOHNSON'S and DEBECK'S batteries), which never failed me except from entire exhaustion of ammunition. None of the axles or other parts of their carriages ever broke down, and their mobility, accuracy and range, together with the remarkable facility for adjustment and repair on the field, were the subject of general remark among officers and men. In my judgment, the WIARD guns and equipments are superior to any field artillery I have ever seen in service.

I am very respectfully, Yours truly,
F. SIGEL,
Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. BUELL.

The reported removal of Gen. BUELL from his command, and his immediate restoration—now generally credited here—has provoked criticisms not complimentary to the firmness and consistency of the Government. It cannot be disguised that there is a general belief in the unfitness of Gen. BUELL for so responsible a position as he holds; but it is felt that he should rather have been permitted to hold it undisturbed, than that such an example of vacillation of purpose should be set him by his superiors. If, as is thought by many, the Government is really satisfied that the interest of the country demands more vigor in Kentucky, its weakness is greatly lamented in yielding to the political clamor that has secured his reappointment.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Private advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Headquarters, assure us that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is heartily approved by the Union men in Maryland and Virginia, whose only regret expressed, is that it does not sooner take effect. In saloons even—and in private circles where drinking is done—the common toast is, "LINCOLN'S Proclamation, little MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and the Union Army." The enthusiasm for these officials is described as very great in this vicinity.

TREASON IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Another evidence of the sturdy treason of Lower Maryland is found in the fact that a large exodus of male population there is taking place into Virginia. The lower counties of the State will not be able to furnish more than a fourth part of their quota under the draft. If every male individual of Charles and St. Mary's Counties were to be impressed; still the quotas of those two counties would remain unfilled. Most of the young men of this region are now serving in the rebel army.

GEN. WADSWORTH WILL NOT RESIGN.

Gen. WADSWORTH has no intention of resigning his position as Military Governor of this District at present. Neither will he leave his post to stump the State of New-York during the fall campaign. This determination is especially gratifying to loyal people here, as the executive ability, pure patriotism, and inflexible integrity of Gen. WADSWORTH are of inestimable value here.

NO REBELS AT WATERFORD.

We are assured that there is no truthful foundation for the story lately published, that a force of rebel cavalry made a dash into Waterford, six miles above Leesburg, one day last week, and perpetrated various outrages there. According to a letter received from that place yesterday, everything remains quiet, and no fears are entertained of rebel visitations. A force of Union cavalry entered Waterford on Friday, and arrested a number of prominent Secessionists, and conveyed them to Leesburgh. One of them, named WHITE, was endeavoring to organize a band of guerrillas.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

A number of arrests have lately taken place in Alexandria, of persons engaged in discouraging enlistments and furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers, to enable them to desert.

ARRESTED.

GEO. D. SPENCER, an officer of the Criminal Court of this District, was arrested to-day by order of Chief Detective BAKER, on the charge of disloyalty. In conversation, he indorsed the action of the rebel Government in raising the black flag, and said it should have been done long ago. He will be sent to the old Capital Prison.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAPTURED.

A party sent out on a reconnoissance from Gen. SIGEL'S camp made the capture yesterday, near Thoroughfare Gap, of the rebel Lieut. MCKENZIE PITMAN, who was himself engaged in reconnoitering when taken.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Large amounts of bread, pork and flour, are understood to have been purchased by Government within the last week, through private hands. In some cases the pork cost less than $9 a barrel.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

It is reported that the new nine months' regiments, now being raised in Massachusetts, are to be sent to North Carolina, where there are other regiments from the Old Bay State.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal states that Gen. MCCLERNAND denies having indorsed the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and pronounces the statements published in the papers as unqualifiedly false. The statement of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S views comes from a high official source; and if he contradicts it, the chances are that he has furnished a brilliant opportunity for stultification.

Copper Coating Iron.

The *Monitors*, now in course of construction, have one weak point, notwithstanding the universal faith in their invulnerability. Water will do that which hostile shot cannot; it will slowly, but surely eat its way through the iron plates which compose the hull so as to fatally weaken or destroy them ultimately. A method of copper coating these plates has been devised, however, which seems to afford effectual protection from corrosion. Copper is fused and heated to 1,600 degrees, when the iron plates, which are to be coated, are plunged into it and kept there until they are nearly white hot. Then partial fusion between the two metals takes place, and the plates, when withdrawn, are found to be much more effectually coated than is possible by the galvanic process, which has hitherto been employed. The severest tests which it has been possible to make of iron thus heated, have proved that it is perfectly protected from the action of the water, and as the cost of coating is comparatively small, it would seem as though the Government must follow the example of private builders, and adopt this method with the *Monitors* now in course of construction. Mr. EDWARD MILLS, No. 198 Broadway, is the general agent of the Copper Coating Company, which owns the right to use this method of copper coating.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Bardstown by the Enemy.

The Rebels to Make a Stand at Frankfort.

Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall on the Way There.

Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

Defeat of the Guerrilla John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Bardstown advices say the rebels have from 30,000 to 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance was this afternoon four miles this side of Bardstown. They have been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for the past three days. We have captured six hundred prisoners.

It is said that KIRBY SMITH has arrived at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL is on his way there with 5,000.

The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort, and a battle at Bardstown seems imminent.

The report of an anticipated fight at Mount Washington yesterday, arose from our forces shelling the woods as they advanced.

BRAGG and BUCKNER left Danville for Lexington on Tuesday. BRAGG was expected at Danville on Monday. He threatened to send every man who would not join the rebel army to the north of the Ohio.

The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The Louisville special dispatch of the 2d, concerning the taking of 500 rebels by ROUSSEAU'S Division, was incorrect. It doubtless was based on the fact that an entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 360 strong, was captured in the early part of last week, by Lieut.-Col. HOWARD of the Second Indiana, commanding his own and the Second and Third Kentucky, which surrounded and completely surprised the rebels at breakfast, who surrendered without the slightest resistance. Col. CRAWFORD commanding the captured regiment, is ex-Congressman and one of the Confederate Peace Commissioners to Washington. These prisoners reached here last evening.

The rebels in large force evacuated Bardstown yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. VAN CLEVE, of Minnesota, leading the advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Corps, entered Bardstown last evening at 6 o'clock, eight hours after the evacuation thereof by the rebels, and were to pursue them this morning.

A rumor has been prevalent here that Gen. SILL'S National force was attacked by KIRBY SMITH'S rebel force at Hardinsville to-day, and driven back four miles. This last rumor is entirely discredited.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Southern line is working to Franklin, Ky.

Clark County advices say that JACK BARNES, with a company of rebels, went up the Red River to capture JIM TOWNSEND'S Home Guards. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

Gen. G. W. MORGAN left but four guns at Cumberland Gap, and these with the trunnions knocked off.

Col. D. S. BRUCE, son-in-law of Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, receives the highest commendation from military circles here for his operations at Bowling Green.

The rebels burned the bridges near Asburn on Monday night. ESMEE immediately sent thither the Seventeenth Indiana and a part of the Eighth Kentucky, who rebuilt the bridge, routed the enemy at Russellville, killing and wounding fifty, taking fifteen prisoners, and forty horses and saddles. He also routed a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking ten prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. CREWS, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. THOMAS.

Leading rebels and officers of the rebel army are circulating the most absurd stories in places occupied by them; for instance that Gen. NELSON was killed because he supported President LINCOLN'S recent emancipation Proclamation; that BUELL resigned because of that Proclamation, but concluded to hold his position six days longer, in the hope that LINCOLN would annul that document. The rebels are rigidly enforcing the rebel conscription act, wherever they have temporary control.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERRILLA, MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, dispatch to Gov. ROBINSON says, JOHN MORGAN, with a thousand rebels, yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing, MORGAN was repulsed and several of his men killed. MORGAN then retreated toward the Licking River, burning thirty-five houses on his way. Last night MORGAN returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile Col. SEIFERT went to Portsmouth and brought up 500 of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Regiment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Killing of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis—The Origin of the Difficulty—Particulars of the Occurrence—Nelson's Peculiarities, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The exciting event of the day has been the killing of Major-Gen. NELSON by Brig.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, of Indiana, which occurred at the Galt House about 8 o'clock this morning, and of which I telegraphed you briefly at the time. As the feeling in regard to the affair is diversified according to the friends of the parties, and as there will be many and very different accounts of the manner in which the killing took place, I deem it proper to give you a full and correct version of the affair. To do this it becomes necessary to refer to an interview of a very unpleasant character that was had between the two Generals some time since. Gen. DAVIS, on coming to this State, was solicited by Gen. NELSON to take command of the State Guard. Though somewhat averse to it, he finally consented to do so. Shortly after agreeing to assume the command, DAVIS called upon NELSON to ascertain if arms could be procured for his men, stating that many of them had made inquiries in regard to arms. NELSON asked him how many men he had? DAVIS replied, "about twenty-five hundred." "*About* twenty-five hundred—*about* twenty-five hundred," NELSON repeated sneeringly and contemptuously. "General," answered DAVIS, "I did not come for the arms now, but to ascertain if they could be procured when wanted." "*About* twenty-five hundred," again repeated NELSON; "You a Brigadier-General, and speaking *about* the number of your men. Sir, I've a good mind to dismiss you from the service, and have you escorted beyond the lines under a Provost Guard." "Sir," replied DAVIS, "you seem to forget that you are talking to a regular United States officer and to a gentleman," as he retired from the presence of the lordly Major-General. Gen. DAVIS was ordered to report to Gen. WRIGHT at Cincinnati, which he did; WRIGHT, in the meantime, having visited this city. Gen. DAVIS had but just returned from Cincinnati. This morning he went into the Galt House. There he saw Gov. MORTON and Col. LEE, of Indiana, and Gen. NELSON in conversation, at the west end of the large interior of the entrance to the hotel. Knowing that the two former were his friends, and evidently designing to conciliate the old feud on the occasion of his being ordered to Cincinnati, DAVIS thought this a fit time to give NELSON the opportunity of making such explanation as would be satisfactory to both. Knowing the rash, impetuous temper of NELSON, and determined not to submit to further gross insult in the presence of his distinguished friends, DAVIS took the precaution of arming himself, and borrowed a pistol from his friend Capt. GIBSON. GIBSON, at the time of letting him have the pistol, had not the remotest idea what he intended doing with it. Having thus taken this precaution, DAVIS stepped forward where the gentlemen were standing together, and without excitement or seemingly any hostile intentions, told Gen. NELSON that he had treated him badly, or that he had insulted him, or something of that sort, the other day. NELSON at first did not notice him. DAVIS then said "General, you grossly insulted me the other day, and I trust that you are sensible of the fact." NELSON turned upon him with a scowling frown of contempt, saying, "Go away from me, you d—d squirt," at the same time slapping him on both cheeks with his right hand. This was more than flesh and blood could bear. DAVIS stepped back, drew his pistol, and fired, the ball taking effect in NELSON'S left breast, and piercing a vital part; NELSON reeled backward and fell in the arms of a friend. He was himself in the act of drawing a pistol when DAVIS fired. After receiving the fatal shot, supported by friends, NELSON tottered to a room adjoining the ladies' parlor. He was placed on a mattress, where he died in about fifteen minutes after receiving the shot. Those who witnessed his death say that he died in great mental agony, audibly articulating "God Almighty, God Almighty forgive my sins." Immediately after the occurrence, large crowds of both military and civilians gathered at the hotel, and intense excitement prevailed. The crowd became so great, that a file of soldiers was ordered to keep it back. The features of Gen. NELSON retained in death the same haughty, imperious expression that marked the face of the living man. At his request, the rite of baptism was administered just before he expired. This is substantially the manner in which the mortal career of Major-Gen. WILLIAM NELSON was terminated. His character may be briefly summed up. As a man, he was haughty, arrogant and supercilious, acknowledging no superiors and brooking no control. As a civilian, he possessed many elements of the true man, and a vast and varied fund of information, and a keen appreciation of the amenities of social life that made him, when he wished to be, an agreeable and entertaining companion. As a military leader, he was wholly unfit, his talents being executive and not administrative. If ordered to take a battery or hold a position, he would do so or die, yet would not comprehend the necessity of so doing till that necessity was pointed out. As a soldier, he was bold as a lion, the feeling of individual fear never entering into his composition, yet as to the general results of an action or a campaign, he was doubtful and wavering, unless directed and assured by a military leader in whom he had confidence. He had more to do in creating and intensifying the recent terrible panic in this city than did the reported advance of BRAGG and his whole army. However much his death may be lamented, we trust that it will not be without one salutary effect. Let our officers, while they enforce proper discipline, know that our armies are composed of beings who have bodies to protect and souls to elevate.

Another event of the day, accompanied with its usual amount of hurrahing, throat-splitting, handkerchief-waving, and general snobbery exhibitions, was the parade of Gen. ROUSSEAU through the principal streets. The display was a fine one. The arms were brightly furbished, and the men moved with precision and order. Yet methought the display out of place, and in exceedingly bad taste. The troops had just completed a march of several hundred miles; General NELSON, a superior officer, was lying a corpse at the Galt House, on Main-street, along which, with beating drums and streaming banners, the division passed. Besides this, the rebels have overrun and possessed themselves of three-fourths of the State, and are with impunity robbing her of everything, applying their provisional government and enforcing their conscription act. Division and brigade exhibitions are more proper for the battle-field, or in stern preparation for the battle-field. As regards news, I have very little worth inditing. The "bag," into which BRAGG was driven, had evidently a mouth at both ends; he has again escaped our clutches. There has been mismanagement somewhere. When BRAGG was at Green River, had our large army at Covington marched down upon KIRBY SMITH, and our accumulated forces at this point marched against BRAGG on the centre and left flank, acting in concert with BUELL, as the latter approached the enemy's centre and right, from the southwest, the rebels would have been crushed in Kentucky. This, it was thought, was to be the plan of operations. It is currently reported here that BUELL is to be relieved, and that Gen. THOMAS is to be his successor in this department. BUELL has been much, and, we think, unjustly censured of late. He has, certainly, done all that was in his power to do. If he is to be relieved—we know we speak the wishes of this army when we say that Maj.-Gen. ALEX. MCCOOK should be his successor. The rebels are reported as again being within twelve miles of the city. All trains have stopped running to or from the city. The railroad to Frankfort and the Louisville and Nashville Road are idle. To-day we observed an iron car, of Philadelphia manufacture, being taken through the streets. It is to be placed on the Louisville and Nashville Road, as a reconnoitering and construction car. The gunboats are lying up the river, ready to participate in the defence of the city in case of attack. From Bowling-Green we have advices up to Friday. There were no rebels there, but a large body was reported as being on the way. Large numbers of recruits are reported as having joined the rebels from the Counties of Cumberland Monroe, Adair and Barren. The rebels are still reported as being twelve thousand strong at Salt River Bridge. Our troops are being paid off and receiving their equipments. Active service will be immediately resumed. Col. NORTON, who preferred the charges against Gen. MITCHEL, is in the city, on his way to join his regiment.

CURTIUS.

The Army Again in Motion—Its Organization—Mistakes in Regard to Baggage—A Battle Expected at Bardstown—Gen. Buell, &c., &c.

CAMP ON THE BARDSTOWN ROAD, 12 MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

Our vast army is again in motion. Marching orders were received last night, and this morning, at 7 o'clock, we left the City of Louisville and its hospitable and loyal people behind us. The funeral of the late Gen. NELSON was largely attended yesterday, and preparations made to have his remains conveyed to this State, was solicited by Gen. NELSON to take to Maysville, his place of residence. Gen. JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried by a military tribunal. All the officers with whom I have conversed upon the unfortunate occurrence, justify Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. CRITTENDEN has been assigned to a larger and wider sphere of action, he having, within the last few days, been placed at the head of an army corps. This corps is composed of the splendid divisions of Generals WOOD, SMITH and CRITTENDEN'S original Division. Gen. VA CLEVE, a Senior Brigadier, will take command of the division.

We marched from Louisville in the direction of Bardstown, where the enemy is represented as being in heavy force and strongly posted. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps, consisting of the divisions above named, took the centre on the main Bardstown road. Gen. SCHOEPF and Generals THOMAS and MITCHELL, with their Divisions, took the turnpike road leading through Shepherdsville. Generals MCCOOK and ROUSSEAU took another road to the left of the Bardstown road. These Generals CRITTENDEN, WOOD and SMITH had the centre, Generals SCHOEPF and THOMAS the right, and Generals MCCOOK and ROUSSEAU the left. These roads all converge together in the vicinity of Bardstown. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps is now twelve miles east of Louisville on the Bardstown road. We are again closing upon the enemy.

Our march to-day was hot and dusty. We have on this march tried the experiment of "*half baggage*." Under the late order of Gen. BUELL, trunks, heavy valises and staff wagons were left behind at Louisville. By some mistake, the order of "*half baggage*" was not received till the army was a mile on the march. The staff wagons contained our provisions, blankets, &c., they being prepared without thinking the wagons would be left. They were not permitted to come on. The result is that we are here, and many of the regiments are without anything to eat. After marching through the heat and dust without any dinner, they have bivouacked in Sugar Tree Grove, on the roadside, without their rations. A few raw onions, without bread or meat, has been the only rations of several of the Colonels, and their messes this evening. These onions, too, they had to purchase in the vicinity. The "half" and "light" baggage system will not work. Unlike the rebels, our officers are not disposed to drive people from their homes and appropriate their articles of bedding and wearing apparel, and all they have to eat. Our men must have something to eat, and tents and blankets or they will become inefficient, and will return to their homes after the war with emasculated energies and broken down constitutions.

The country through which we passed to-day is the wealthiest, the most fertile, and best improved in Kentucky. Broad acres of rich level fields, in a state of high cultivation, stretch on both sides of the road. Fields of ripened corn, and garners and stacks of grain, show the fertility of the land and the industry of the people. Groves of beech and sugar trees intervene between the fields and present a refreshing appearance. Nine months ago, to-day, a part of these same troops passed this very road on the way to Bardstown, after the rebels. To many of the troops every scene is familiar. The glorious people along this road are as true and noble as their country is rich and exuberant. All along the road we were greeted with every demonstration of regard, some of the people being almost frantic with delight at our appearance. As our dense column passed a farm-house, almost hid in dust, a lovely and blooming young lady, with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, stood at the roadside, with several assistants, and several large buckets of pure cold water, which she gave with her own hands to our tired soldiers. She had a sweet smile and a word of cheer for all. They kept the buckets replenished as fast as they were emptied. "God bless you," was the ejaculation of our men. Angel of mercy! may time deal gently with thee. Three miles this side of Louisville, the Third Ohio and the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, literally hid in a cloud of dust, came dashing by, and went to the front. They were followed by DEURY'S Wisconsin Battery, and other batteries soon came thundering along.

Six miles this side of Louisville, I met with a Catholic priest, who left Bardstown yesterday morning. I pumped him with as much eagerness as ever a thirsty soldier pumped at a failing well, but no information could I elicit. The rebels are at Bardstown, certain, and in quite a heavy force. The priest was going to Louisville, and was under oath to "divulge nothing that would prove detrimental to the service of the Confederate States." He evidently thought that the rebels would stand at Bardstown. I finally prevailed on him to show me his pass. It was dated "Headquarters Army C. S. A., Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862." It gave the bearer the privilege of going to Louisville, but specified that he should go by the "turnpike road." It bound him, upon his "honor," not to tell anything he had seen to "the enemy." The pass was signed "J. K. JACKSON, General Commanding," and "J. S. CUMMINGS, A. A. General."

After a distance of six miles we reached the vicinity of the rebel pickets and scouts, and ever since skirmishing has been going on between them and our advance cavalry, our men driving them in at every encounter. At Fern creek, a little stream that runs across the road, a woman came rushing into the road, in a great state of terror and fright, throwing up her arms imploringly, saying, "the rebels are at my house, and they are taking everything I have; my children are screaming with fright." The woman lived a half mile from the road and had been pounced upon by a band of guerrillas. She beseeched assistance; none was sent, and what became of the poor woman and her family I do not know. The last I saw of her she was hurrying through the forest in the direction of her house. A little further on we met an old man, apparently sixty-five years old, who was in great distress. I asked him the cause of his affliction; his story was soon told. The rebels had driven him from his home, a few miles further on, and had stripped him of everything he had. They had pressed his only son into their ranks, and had forced him to go with them for several miles, when they released him. The rebels were thick all through this region on yesterday. They have been occupying this road, pillaging and conscripting for weeks. Their forage, cattle, horses, &c., are sent into their rear for them to fall back upon when they retreat.

Gen. BUELL is not relieved of his command, nor will he be. Every Major-General in the department remonstrated against it, including Gen. THOMAS, who was reported was to succeed him. Gen. BUELL has saved Louisville, and will redeem Northeastern Kentucky. Had Gen. BUELL not come to Louisville, the city would have been laid in ashes, and the ground on which she stood occupied by the rebels. You have stated that the rebels have never had in Kentucky under BRAGG more than 35,000 men, and that this force has kept BUELL and his grand army at bay. Those who make such statements betray unaccountable ignorance or willfully misrepresent facts. The rebel army of the Southwest is in Kentucky, and it is a powerful army. They are in large bodies at different points from the Sandy Valley toward [illegible] River, extending through the very centre of the State, and can be readily moved at any given point. We are now within twenty-eight miles of Bardstown, and will be there on the third. If the enemy stand, there will be a battle; at all events we will have Bardstown. Two hundred rebel cavalry left the very ground we now occupy at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Our cavalry are in rapid pursuit; one rebel has been wounded, and several have been fired at.

The rebels told the people on the road that they intended to fight us at Floyd's Fork, a crooked little creek crossing the road three miles ahead of us. They boast of a strong force concentrating there to meet us. If this could be believed, we might look for a fight to-morrow. A skirmish was had near Shepherdsville on the night of the 29th. We lost one man and the rebels four. It is now 9 o'clock P. M. We have several regiments on picket.

There! boom! boom! cannon is roaring in the direction of Floyd's Creek. Five heavy guns are plainly heard. Are our advance engaging the rebels, or are we shelling the woods? A few hours will tell.

CURTIUS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Opinions of the London Press at Garibaldi.

THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. POPE JUDGED.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McCLELLAN's victory over LEE was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, of the 25th of September, in an editorial, says:

"After recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see GARIBALDI crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen and fighting for the subjugation of a nation that is struggling to be free."

The London *Morning Post* remarks, that to be consistent, GARIBALDI should go to the side of the South, where nine millions of people are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove the incompetency of Gen. POPE by his own reports.

The *Times* says that Gen. POPE, by his own reports, has succeeded in showing that if there was one man more than another unfit to have command in the Federal army, it is the querulous General who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

The *Times* has an editorial highly eulogistic of the Canadas for their subscription for the relief of the distressed operatives of Lancashire. It regards the subscription as a proof that whatever difficulties may now and then arise in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the Crown is as real and active as at home.

At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine MAHAVEN's proposed substitute for cotton, they signed a memorandum in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which, in their opinion, rendered it worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether the manufactory of it can be economically and successfully applied they leave to others to determine.

ROWELL, late a member of Parliament, was placed on trial in London on the 24th of September for forging deeds and the will of his father, thereby possessing himself of immense wealth. He pleaded "guilty" in a calm, egotistical and apparently a penitent speech. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

FRANCE.

The *Journal de Rouen* shows that the depression in the cotton trade had exercised a very beneficial influence on French woolen manufacturers.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, at 69f. 15c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

There was nothing new relative to the health of GARIBALDI.

A large Garibaldian meeting had been held at the Stockholm Exchange, at which an address was enthusiastically adopted, expressing sympathy for GARIBALDI, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 29th of September, to give a similar expression of feeling.

PRUSSIA.

It had been announced from an official source that Prince HOHENLOHE had been relieved from the Presidency of the Ministry, and Count BISMARK SCHOENHAUSEN appointed Minister of State, with the Provisional Presidency of the Cabinet.

It was also said that the resignation of the Finance Minister, VONDER HEYD, had been accepted.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The political news to-day, is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The news of Gen. McCLELLAN's victory over Gen. LEE, is received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool.

The news gave a considerable impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

Commercial Intelligence.

Much of the commercial intelligence by the *Jura* is anticipated by the *City of Washington*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LARD was steady at 42s. @44s. 6d. TALLOW steady; ASHES firm; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. SUGAR steady; COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet, but steady. RESIN and TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Owing to the total absence of movements in the bullion, quotations were stationary. The demand for Money in the Discount market was moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Sept. 26, 4p. m. [illegible] Same as by the *City of Washington*.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, September 26.

COTTON.—The sales of the week are called by the Brokers' Circular 10,000 bales, of which 2,250 were to speculators, and 1,750 to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a general decline of 1d., but prices quite nominal. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market evincing buoyancy on the advices from the United States, and showing an advance of ⅛@⅛d. The authorized quotations are—

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25⅛d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 85,000 bales, of which 17,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Wheat and Flour is quiet but steady at about Tuesday's rates. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS are inactive, without change in rates.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 26.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¼@93⅜.

American Securities are firm.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Negroes Flying into Ohio—Activity of the Rebels—The Country being Stripped.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GALLIPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The free blacks and the slaves in Western Virginia have nearly all come to Ohio. This town has been filled with some five hundred of them at a time, while some of them left for the army at Pomeroy, and others have worked their way out into the State from this point.

A gentleman pretty well acquainted with all this part of Virginia, told me that he thought there would be near one thousand five hundred blacks who would leave Virginia along with our army. They come from as far east as Lewisburgh. Some have been sent off by their masters to preserve them from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels are pretty active. Some two hundred are located in the vicinity of Guyandotte, and have endeavored to capture some steamboats loaded with Government stores, but as yet they have not been able either to capture any boats or prevent the navigation of a few small boats running between here and Portsmouth.

The enemy are busy. Squads of cavalry are moving over all this part of the State engaged in stealing horses, forage, &c., and forcing men into their ranks under the conscription law of the Southern Confederacy.

This whole region opposite is being stripped of all its horses, beef cattle, and everything eatable by man or beast, so that here the whole region will be exhausted, and the people left to nakedness and starvation. Men will be brought in under their conscription laws, seized and sent off as prisoners of war; men, too, who have never taken and military part in the war. Hundreds of men and families have been compelled to abandon home and livelihood, and are now in Ohio nearly or quite destitute.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Cartel Agreed Upon by Gen. Dix for the United States, and Gen. Hill for the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, Va., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following: Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy; men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade. And men and officers of the different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents: a General Commanding-in-Chief or an Admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen; a Flag-Officer or Major-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen; a Commodore, carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen; a Captain in the navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen; a Lieutenant-Colonel, or a Commander in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen; A Lieutenant-Commander or a Major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen. A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy, or a captain in the Army or Marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen. Masters Mates in the Navy, or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen. Midshipmen and Warrant Officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen. Second Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two private soldiers or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military services will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, and teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party are to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war are to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held, and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as a military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depôts or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for him has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men, from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being: *First*—An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents. *Second*—That privates and officers, and men of the different services may be exchanged, according to the same scale of equivalents. *Third*—That all prisoners, of whatever arms, of the service are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time, if not, as soon thereafter as practicable. *Fourth*—that no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends. *Fifth*—that the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
D. H. HILL, Major-General C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. McAIKEN's, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points, respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relation of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places bearing as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall, by mutual agreement, be substituted. But nothing in this article contained, shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners, or releasing them on parole, at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called "Agents for the exchange of prisoners of war," whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence or otherwise, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith all the detailed provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanation, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.
D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting—An Accident—The Blockade of Wilmington Broken.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Things at this point are remaining the same as when I last wrote you. Within the past week, quite a number of Union war meetings have been held in aid of enlistments in the First Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, and with the most gratifying success.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREW EWELL, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, met with a severe accident on Tuesday morning. While engaged with his horse, he received a kick from the animal, who was in a playful mood, which broke his right arm between the elbow and shoulder. The wound is of a serious nature, and will confine him to his room for several weeks.

The Paymaster of the Rhode Island Regiments, and the other regiments in FOSTER's Division, has just left here for Beaufort, to pay the Ninth New-Jersey, and all detached on duty in that vicinity.

I learn that the paroled prisoners, residents of Beaufort, taken out of Fort Macon, have been exchanged, and will be sent off under a flag of truce on Monday. Some are anxious to leave, and say that they will give our boys h—l at the first opportunity. Cheering news is received from the North by every arrival, and this causes the secesh that still remain here to look chop-fallen.

Gen. FOSTER ordered the bells tolled and guns fired on Tuesday, in honor of the memory of the gallant Gen. RENO, who fell at the battle of South Mountain. A general feeling of sadness pervades this community, for both soldiers and citizens had learnad to love and respect him.

The gunboat *Cambridge*, of the blockading squadron off Wilmington Harbor, arrived at Beaufort this morning to coal. She reports the rebel steamer *Susan* to have run the blockade at that place on Thursday morning at daybreak. She is supposed to be laden with arms. A rebel schooner loaded with salt, attempted to run the blockade there on Friday, and was sunk. Salt is selling in Wilmington at seventy-five cents per pound.

The rebels fired on the gunboats opposite Fort Craig on Tuesday, doing no harm. In return, the boats turned too, and shelled the rebels out of the fort, and could have held it if they had had a small force of infantry.

The rebel force at Wilmington is estimated at 3,000 infantry. A rebel force is said to be concentrating at Goldsboro, with the intention of advancing on this place. A.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Expatriated Priests and Nuns—Gen. San Roman President, and Brig.-Gen. Corselo Vice-President of Peru—The English Loan—A Revolution in Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

The regular British mail steamer *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 22d. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Sept. 2; Bolivia Aug. 26; Callao and Lima, Sept. 13; and Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Sept. 17. The *Callao* brings $346,000, mostly for England, and a cargo destined principally for Europe and New-York.

ECUADOR.

The nuns and Catholic clergy of Panama, who voluntarily expatriated themselves, rather than obey the decree of President MOSQUERA, had reached Guayaquil, all well, on their way to Peru. One of the principal priests, JOAQUIN ASPRILLA, had been named to a place in the Cathedral of Guayaquil, by the Bishop there.

I find nothing worth comment in relation to political affairs in Ecuador. Nothing is known positively as to the course Ecuador will pursue, now that she has withdrawn her recognition of the Mosquera Government of New-Granada, and taken ARBOLEDA to her bosom.

PERU.

Congress had counted the votes for President and Vice-President of Peru, and the Grand Marshal MIGUEL SAN ROMAN, is declared duly elected to the first office; Brig.-Gen. JUAN ANTONIO PEZET, to the office of Vice-President, and Brig.-Gen. PEDRO DIEZ CANSECO, second Vice-President.

There is trouble about the new loan of eleven millions of dollars lately contracted by Peru in England. It appears that the President was not authorized by law to make it, and also that the Peruvian Minister in London had transcended his powers, both in arranging for the conversion of the old debt and the negotiations for the new loan. The matter has been brought up in Congress, and a Committee report, in part, as follows:

"The method of calculating the interest, the clause by which an exorbitant discount is stipulated in favor of subscribers, the mode announced for effecting the redemption, and also the time fixed for the emission of the bonds in a loan, which is not to be received entirely in money, but in other bonds, which are bonified in the conversion in somewhat considerable sums—these are conditions so onerous as to be alone sufficient to vitiate the contract; moreover, the terms upon which the conversion has been effected are extremely prejudicial to the finances of the country, both inasmuch as the interest of the deferred debt is augmented by 1½ per 0/0, and that in the conversion of this debt and that of the Urribarren, the bonds of the first gain a premium of 16¼ per 0/0, and those of the second a premium of 9¾. So that the realization of the loan negotiated in London, far from ameliorating our financial position, would augment considerably the deficit in our revenues, and by drying up the fountains of our national credit, would cause in a very short time a crisis more to be dreaded than the present. * * * * In consequence the commission, inspired by the purest patriotism, and considering the situation in which the country is placed, proposes—1. That the Executive power shall not contract any loan without the express authorization of Congress. 2. That you shall not approve the contract with the house of HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co., but shall order the Government to send out the necessary instructions to suspend all the operations connected with this negotiation. 3. That at the same time you shall authorize the Government to raise a loan of two or three millions of dollars for the object, and in accordance with the terms above indicated, without prejudice to the presentation and discussion of any other project, having for its purpose the enabling our finances to take a regular and becoming course."

In the meantime, about $2,000,000 of the loan has reached Lima, or is on its way there.

A Peruvian bark had arrived at Callao from the West Hebrides, bringing 250 men, women and children, nominally under contract to labor, but really to be made slaves of, in the same way that the Chinese are sold into Slavery.

Articles of impeachment have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the Minister of War for having signed a decree expatriating political prisoners, and also for signing a decree authorizing the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the building of a national palace; also for illegal recruiting of troops, and for illegal advancements of officers in the army and navy. It is doubted if the Senate will favor the accusations.

Two important bills have been introduced into Congress, which will likely become laws: one to make flour and wheat duty free for eighteen months, and the other extending the same freedom from duty on rice.

Exchange in Lima on England, 60 to 90 days, 41 to 42 pence per Bolivian dollar.

In the month of August twenty-one vessels, loaded with 20,504 tons of guano, sailed from the Chincha Islands for Europe.

BOLIVIA.

Another revolution has been inaugurated in Bolivia. On the 19th August, Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ was proclaimed President at La Paz and Orum, in place of Gen. ACHA. The people and soldiers in the former city arose *en masse* in his favor. In the latter place it is said that a reaction took place, and Gen. PEREZ, who was on his way there to take command of the revolutionists, had returned to La Paz. From appearances, PEREZ would not succeed.

CHILI.

The public finances of Chili being in a bad condition Congress contemplates a reform in the Customs laws, by which a light duty shall be assessed on most articles of import now free. The export duty on copper has been repealed.

Chili has made a treaty with Russia, acknowledging the principle that neutral colors cover the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. Also, abolishing letters of marque.

A gale occurred in Valparaiso on the 22d August, injuring slightly some British and Chilian vessels, but no American.

Forty miles of the Coquimbo Railroad had been built within eighteen months. The whole road will not cost over $1,300,000, and is yielding already a great income to the stockholders.

They have had a very severe season and rough weather all along the Southern coast from Valparaiso, and several vessels of large size have been wrecked. An unknown vessel was seen sinking off the port of Tougoi, and a body came on shore, supposed to be that of an American.

A new town has been chartered in the Province of Quillota, called the "American Union." All the streets are called after American Republics or States.

A decided improvement in the Valparaiso market has taken place. Business is more active than it has been for a long time. Transactions in foreign goods have been effected to a large extent, chiefly in American. The export trade has not partaken of the general improvement. This stagnation is attributable to the low price of copper, and the reduced operations of the mines, in many of which work has been suspended. Money is held at eight to nine per cent. per annum, and is very abundant. The Hamburg brig *Rethertieg* had arrived from California, with an assorted cargo.

Cotton goods have been sold largely, chiefly American goods. Dealers have purchased on speculation and retailers for our domestic consumption. Shirtings were sold first at 10c., 12c., to 15c., and are now held higher, say from 13c. to 18c. Cotton drillings from the United States are held at 18c. to 19c., though sales were made early in the fortnight at 17c. White and blue American Drillings are wanted. Bagging is higher. English sells at 15c., and American at 18c. to 20c. Mixed American Woolens are scarce. Rice is very scarce. American refined sugars sold in a retailing way at $3 25 per aroba. Stock of all kinds on hand, 344,500 arobas. Barley is without demand; sales at $1 62 per fanega, cash. Copper sold at 16½c. cash. Flour, best Santiago brands sold at $8 50 per quintal, 6 months' credit. Exchange on London, 45d. to 45½d. per dollar, 60 and 90 days. On United States, 10 per cent. nominal. On Paris, 60 and 90 days, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. Freights to Hamburg and England, £3 10 to £3 15. To United States, $15 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the last of July. The Government is inviting European immigration. One hundred and forty emigrants had just arrived from France. The papers complain of the power of the old agents of ROSAS in the Provinces of Mendoza and Catamarca. M. RIESTRA, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, because Congress did not approve of his bill for the issue of Government bonds, and for regulating on some solid and fixed basis the different denominations of the national debt.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

BUELL'S TRIBUTE TO NELSON—NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY—THE JOURNAL FOR A DRAFT, AND A CALL FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL, yesterday, announced the death of Maj.-Gen. NELSON, in feeling and befitting terms. "History will honor Gen. NELSON as one of the first to organize, by his own individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion, toward which she was drifting. On more than one battle-field he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing."

It is reported that Gen. BUELL retains his command on the recommendation of Gen. THOMAS, and nearly all the other division officers of the Army of the Ohio. Gens. DUMONT and BOYLE are to command Divisions. Gen. ROUSSEAU's splendid Division, comprising thirteen regiments of about 6,200 men, and four batteries, paraded our streets yesterday.

Latest papers from Nashville date the 23d. Nashville was then in our possession. Fully 200,000 letters for BUELL's army are said to have accumulated in Louisville; and 30,000 letters to have been sent yesterday from this Post-office.

The rebel army in Kentucky is now computed at about 80,000. However, Col. W. H. POLK, of Tennessee, is said to assert that BRAGG has only 25,000, with which he frightened BUELL and the Generals in command at Louisville. The invader's scouts or pickets are within twelve miles of the city. Our inner line of trenches is within the Corporation limits, and crosses our once beautiful cemetery. Many graves are torn up, and tomb-stones and monuments thrown down. The stern necessities and terrible realities of war surround and press upon us. The invader's Legislature meets to-day at Danville. We are concerned about the safety of Gen. G. W. MORGAN's command. He abandoned the Gap on the 25th.

The *Journal* to-day says the Government should proceed to draft at once for the balance, and then call for 400,000 more to be held in reserve. "A peace must be conquered. Prosecute this war with an energy and an activity which assume that it can only terminate by the utter annihilation of the rebel army, and the destruction of all its resources."

BURIAL OF NELSON—MILITARY ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON was buried in our Cemetery yesterday afternoon with imposing religious and military honors. His remains were interred in a rich mahogany coffin, with massive silver mountings, and enveloped in his country's flag. His noble war-horse followed the hearse, saddled and bridled as if for battle, and with his master's boots in the stirrups, fastened with crape. I noticed in the procession Gens. McCOOK, CRITTENDEN, JACKSON, JOHNSON and GRANGER, and Cols. WHITAKER and COTTER.

Major-General C. C. GILBERT takes command of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio. Col. WHITAKER, of the Sixth Kentucky; Curran Pope, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, and H. M. BUCKLEY, of the Fifth Kentucky ("Louisville Legion,") are, I learn, to command brigades. It seems that Gen. BOYLE does not take the field, but remains here. Major-Gen. THOMAS is second in command to Major-Gen. BUELL. Heavy masses of troops last night and to-day are moving to meet BRAGG, whose pickets were reported only five miles from town yesterday morning. Slight skirmishes at Middletown, twelve miles distant, and Taylorsville, about twenty-five miles. I noticed this morning among the Shiloh heroes marching, the Ninth and Thirty-First Indiana, the Forty-First Ohio, and the Sixth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Seventh Kentucky, all, I believe, of Maj.-Gen. SMITH's Division. Their banners were the banners of men who have braved the smoke and din and dangers of the battle-field.

PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CITY HALL.

Conflict Between the Friends of Genet and Boole—Secret of the Street Commissioner Difficulty—The Croton Board and the City Chamberlain in Danger, &c., &c.

The Street Commissionership difficulty is an interesting chapter in the history of a struggle between two factions of the Board of Aldermen, one headed by Mr. GENET and the other by Mr. BOOLE. The ultimate object of the strife is the Tammany nomination for Comptroller, GENET battling to secure it for Senator CONNOLLY, and BOOLE manœuvreing to obtain it for himself. The present object, however, is the control in the Tammany General Committee. The CONNOLLY party claim the Chairman, ELIJAH F. PURDY, and a majority of the Committee (which is composed of 121 members) as their supporters. They say the choice of delegates to Albany proved their superior influence. The BOOLE party say no contest was made on that point, but that they triumphed at the meeting of the Committee last Thursday night, by reversing, for the first time in the Chairmanship of Mr. PURDY, one of his decisions, and in deciding upon an enlarged and elected Committee of Conference instead of one appointed in the Committee on Organization.

The patronage of the departments is desirable to both parties in getting the upper hand in the committee. BOOLE being at the head of the strongest faction in the Board of Aldermen—the ring, as it is called—has the lead in the Croton and City Inspector's Departments. GENET, until recently, had almost exclusive control of the Street Department, Mr. KNAPP, the late Commissioner, being his personal friend. In carrying on the war, BOOLE has caused the discharge of GENET's friends where the ring held sway, and GENET has retaliated by causing the discharge of BOOLE's friends from the Street Department. With the strong hold he had there GENET for a long time allotted patronage to some of his colleagues that prevented his adversary from forming more than a majority ring—a two-third ring being required for removals of heads of departments, without the motion of the Mayor, with whom no bargain could be made. The GENET men say the Mayor is honest and will not collude with the ring. The BOOLE party say GENET had pledged a very large portion of the Street Department patronage to the Mayor, on condition that he would not remove KNAPP, it being believed that they (the BOOLE party) would oust KNAPP, even if they could not agree with the Mayor upon his successor, in order to damage the GENET faction. However, BOOLE secured two more votes in the ring, and removed KNAPP, and as he was likely to act through his deputy, they removed him also. Mr. KNAPP does not believe he was removed legally, and so the Mayor was at first disposed to believe, but changed his mind, it would appear, if he fact of his making nominations for the vacancy is an indicative of his views on this point. The legal basis in justification of KNAPP's removal is Judge MULLIN's decision in the Platt and Stout contest for the Chamberlainey in 1860—that the statute does not require cause to be shown beyond the affirmation of the removing power, that the removal was made for cause, Judge MULLIN is a resident of Jefferson County, and he is now in the Court of Appeals. His decision was made at Chambers, and affirmed afterward at General Term. Counsel arranged to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but in a short time afterward Mr. STOUT gave up the case.

Mr. TAPPEN was removed, the Genet men say, because he was a Connolly man; on the other side, it is said that he had been leaguing with some of the Aldermen to remove BOOLE's particular friend, Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor. The case of the proposed removal of Mr. CRAVEN, now pending, is supposed to be an arrangement to bring him over squarely on the Boole side, he having shown a disposition to avoid declaring his preferences on the question of the candidacy for Comptroller. Mr. CRAVEN was on the slate for removal by the Boole faction last year, but the removal of Mr. TAPPEN being proposed in the Board at the same time, a reference of the two cases became necessary, and as they were alike in character, CRAVEN had to be retained in order to save TAPPEN.

The proposed removal of the Chamberlain probably involves a knotty case of law. The Ring say then can find a man who will fight it out in the courts with Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. D. is continued in office by two laws—one passed in 1860, extending his term equal with the Comptroller's (June next,) and a law of 1861, specifying a continuance of his office and the person appointed on the 24th of December 1860 (himself, although his name is not mentioned,) for four years. The Ring say this is special legislation that won't stand in law; or, it good law, that not Mr. DEVLIN's term, but the term of the office of Chamberlain is extended, and means that the person's term whose vacancy of the office Mr. DEVLIN was appointed to fill is extended to four years; hence, that Mr. D. will be removable in next December.

Mr. KNAPP wishes to carry his case to the Court of Appeals. In addition to the point raised in the PLATT case he will rest upon the provision in the City Tax Law of 1861, prohibiting removals during the "ensuing" year. Mr. BRONSON says "ensuing" meant the year from the time of passing the act, and not the calendar year. Another point held by Mr. KNAPP is the clause in the charter commission act of 1861, prohibiting removals till the adjournment of the next Legislature. He is advised that the Legislature is a Legislature until the expiration of the term for which the members were elected, and the choice of successors is made. The Ring say the Legislature have adjourned *sine die*, and are no longer a Legislature, because they cannot re-assemble on their own motion.

The Deputy Street Commissionership is an office created by ordinance of the Common Council. The incumbent of it is directed to take the place of his chief when he is absent or his position is vacant, but proqibits him from signing contracts and requisitions. The Ring assume that the deputy is removable as a head of department under the Charter. Their assumption is not yet sustained by legal opinion, Mr. BRONSON only having been asked. In this connection, "the Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner *being removed*, on whom does their duties devolve?" A proposed direct inquiry as to the removal the Ring laid on the table. The question arises, how can a man be the head of a department if he is deprived of the executive power of signing contracts and requisitions? The Ring say the Legislature delegated power to the Common Council to create bureaux and officers for them; that under this authority the Deputy Street Commissioner was created, with the restriction of disability to sign contracts while acting under the "authority of the Street Commissioner," but with power, as the ordinance continues, "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner." This, they say, made Mr. PURDY a head of department, and his removal a legal act. But the GENET party can take up the ordinance from the close of the last quotation, and find it in their favor, the direction being, "*until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified.*"

The term Ring has been applied to the majority in either branch of the Common Council combined to secure and disperse official patronage. The term has become legitimatized by the members of these combinations making free use of it themselves.

The fight between BOOLE and GENET is a personal matter, to which party machinery is sought to be made auxiliary. GENET says that as he, the friend of BOOLE he advised him not to run for Comptroller, because the charge of "Japanese," "Ring," &c., would overwhelm and damage the party. To which BOOLE replied that GENET had been elected County Clerk, notwithstanding the same charges. GENET averred that he ran several thousand votes behind the Democratic ticket.

BOOLE says he made GENET President of the Board of Aldermen in 1861, put aside his prior claims to the County Clerkship, and worked and expended money to give it to GENET, helping to get the patronage of the Street Department to aid him in the canvas, and that in return for all this devotion, GENET, to save his office from a damaging enactment, pledged himself to CONNOLLY at Albany last Winter.

This is substantially the history of the BOOLE and GENET factions. What blow will be stricken next, or by which party, it is impossible to say.

Improved Accommodations for the Newsboys.

What with sales of extras, &c., the Newsboys have been having an eye to the improvement of their lodging-house, and their guardians, willing to make them as comfortable as possible, have consented to enlarge their quarters. Not only is the "*Fifth-avenue Hotel*" studded about with green painted iron bedsteads furnished with matresses and coverlets accordingly, but the bath-room has been supplied with steam for heating water for cold Winter-night baths, and the "lecture-room" has been enlarged one-half its usual size, extending entirely around the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Many new paintings and engravings, all of an elevating tendency, adorn the walls of the enlarged apartment. Among these is noticeable a large-sized engraving of "The last days of Daniel Webster," also some well selected specimens from a friend to the enterprise, Mr. CHARLES MIXTER, of Boston. A most elaborate and curious work of art, simply framed in gilt, consists of paragraphs from Scripture, so disposed as to display the highest perfection in chirography. It took the artist three years to accomplish the work, and it was presented to the Lodging-house by JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The *boys* at their own expense have had the photograph of their popular President, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, taken and have it hung just above their *gallery*. This gallery is a study in itself. The *Rogue's Gallery* may present different features, but certainly none more interesting. Here we have the extre-e-e vender natural as life—rags and all. The likenesses of all distinguished members are framed and hold conspicuous place in this same gallery. JOHN SMITH, the *tragedian*, is here, represented under the umbrageous branches of a spreading oak—lost, as it would seem, to all memory of newspaper trafficking, and reveling in dreams of the drama. *Paddy Beef* also is here, looming up behind the glass as naturally as if he had never been a prisoner in a rebel jail. *Paddy* has evidently been taken as he stood, his red shirt in easy folds, his suspenders a thought lighter than usual, and his pataloon-tops emulous of a position immediately under the arm pits. Such are the style of portraits in the *News-boys' Gallery*, and they proudly display it as one of their improvements.

The Taste for Vocal Gymnastics.

The advantage of vocal gymnastics as an aid to physical development has induced the principals of our first-class private institutes to introduce it as a regular branch of their scholastic course. It was not at first accepted by the more ease-loving young ladies with avidity; it appeared eminently unladylike to be throwing bean bags over each others' heads, and talking loud enough to be heard half a block off; yet the work went steadily on. The Ferris and Packer Institutes can show classes of readers that can speak for themselves in behalf of elocution as an accomplishment second to none. Since it is so new a thing to teach grown-up girls and boys to talk—to speak plainly, in fact—it is found impossible to find competent teachers for the charge of such department, and a growing taste is observable among the more refined to perfect themselves for professorships. A fine opportunity for such students is in store in the *readings*, dramatic and otherwise, which will be the fashion this Winter. The first of these takes place on to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at Dodworth's lower hall, and will consist of the characterization of the most thrilling passages in VICTOR HUGO's great romance, *Les Miscrables*. It is a good idea in our master elocutionist, Mr. VANDENHOFF, to dramatize as it were, and give form and life to the creations of the novelist whose work is in everybody's hands, and in everybody's mouth both in this country and in Europe. We shall have rekindled the enthusiasm with which all must read the scenes so truly drawn. We shall have *Monsieur Myriel*, *Jean Val Jean*, *Jabert*, *Marius* and the rest to live and breath before us. It will be a study worth the while of those who clamor for a vocal gymnasium, which great necessity for each and all our schools, must shortly be supplied; but first we must have well qualified teachers.

The Excelsior Brigade.

Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, Charles P. Kirkland Hiram Barney, M. H. Grinnell, Abram Wakeman A. Oakey Hall, Henry Hilton, C. Godfrey Gunther Joseph Hoxie, James Kelly, W. P. Disosway, E. G. Squier, Rufus F. Andrews, J. H. Steadwell, James T. Brady, Daniel E. Delavan, Jas. S. Carpenter, John Graham, and other prominent citizens, have issued a call to the people of this city, asking them to unite in efforts to recruit the gallant Excelsior Brigade, whose conduct has done so much honor to itself and to the city which sent it out. It is stated that the brigade, originally four thousand five hundred men strong, has lost, in the various battles on the Peninsula and before Washington—in all of which it fought gloriously—more than three thousand men in killed, wounded, missing and disabled. The shattered remnant is now stationed in the defences of Washington, waiting for recruits sufficient to enable it once more to take the field. It is hoped that our citizens will come forward with their means to help on recruiting. Contributions are to be sent to Mr. A. V. STOUT. The recruiting office is in the City Hall Park, under charge of Colonel CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

Capt. Ericsson and Charles XII.

From the Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 10th September, 1862.

The editor of the *Aftonbladet* has received from our celebrated countryman, Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, a bill of exchange for 1,000 rixdollars, as his contribution toward the monument of CHARLES XII. The following is an extract from his letter, dated New-York Aug. 15:

"——, I esteem myself peculiarly favored in being able in this manner to express my admiration of the great Monarch. The world's history does not record a parallel example of such courage, resolution and self-control as displayed by CHARLES XII., to the wonder and glory of his age and nation.

J. ERICSSON."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN THE ELEVENTH WARD—A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN THE STREET.—The people in the neighborhood of Houston-street and Avenue B, were disturbed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by an affray between a party of colored men and some Irishmen who had been frolicking around town, and who were at the time considerably intoxicated. The affray resulted in the death of JOHN DONNELLY, who was stabbed in the breast with a dirk-knife, in

cargo.—In the case further proofs were submitted to the Court by the District-Attorney, in accordance with an order previously made.

The papers found on board were a provisional register, given by the British Consul-General in Cuba, to Alexander Berrowman, a resident of Havana, and a [illegible], signed and sworn to by Berrowman, stating the vessel built at Mobile and owned by him, and [illegible] articles dated at Havana, April 1 and 5, 1862, for a voyage from that port to Matamoras and back.

The vessel was captured April 30, coming out of Mobile in a dark night. The cargo was owned by residents of Mobile. Letters found on board, addressed from Mobile to Havana, dated just before the capture, all speak of the blockade, and of the vessel being compelled, terms it out of Mobile, and of that being the usual course of business.

Owners had full knowledge of the illicit employment of the vessel.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 102½	3000	Erie Railway	58
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	700	do	57⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. 93	1000	do	57⅜
6,000 do 93⅛	300	do	s30 57⅜
1,000 Treas. 7.3-10 ₱ ct.	100	do	b30 58
1,000 do 105¼	100	do	b10 58
1,000 do 105¼	200	do	s10 57⅝
1,000 do 105⅝	100	do	s10 58
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr. 99⅜	300	do	b3 58
1,000 U. S. Dem. Notes 119⅜	250	do	58¼
17,000 Ill. Bonds, Wat. L'n 100	900	Erie R. Pref	86
4,000 Ohio State 6s '60..101⅝	200	do	b15 86⅛
1,000 Ill. War Loan 105	100	do	s60 86⅛
2,000 do 105¼	150	do	85⅝
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90... 58	27	do	85⅞
1,000 do 57⅜	100	do	s60 85
20,000 Missouri State 6s. 58	100	do	b30 86
25,000 do 57⅜	28	Hudson Riv. R.	69¾
2,000 Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R. 62	100	do	s60 69¾
4,000 California St. 7s. 111	1000	do	70
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '76. 113⅛	200	do	b30 70¼
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '83. 108	900	Harlem Railroad	23¾
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 100⅜	3000	do	24
2,000 do 101	100	do	24⅛
20,000 do 101⅛	200	Reading R	78½
10,000 Erie R. 5th M. B. 99½	400	do	79
10,000 do 99	1200	Mich. Cen. R	87
6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M. 102¾	25	do	86¾
1,000 Harlem R. 2d M. B. 95	100	do	s30 86¾
2,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. Old. 110	200	do	b30 87⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 103	100	do	87⅝
1,000 do 103⅛	200	do	87¾
5,000 do s30 103⅜	100	do	b10 87⅞
20,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M. 85½	100	do	b10 87⅞
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M. 84	600	Ill. Cen. C. Bd. Scp.	61
10,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st M. 101	2000	do	62
5,000 Al. & T. H. Inc. B. 63½	700	Clev. & Pitts. R	35¾
4,000 do 64	100	do	s60 35
25,000 Chi. & N. W. Sys. R. 85	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 37	1950	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	43
25,000 do 37⅜	450	do	43⅜
5,000 do 37¾	50	do	s60 43⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M. 90¾	50	do	43⅝
7,000 do 89	3000	do	44
21,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 84¾	100	do	s30 44⅛
2,000 do 86	100	do	s30 44⅜
25,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bds. 104	2000	do	44½
1,000 do 103¾	100	do	44¾
500 P. F. W. & C. 1st M. 104½	2275	M. S. & N. I. G. Stock	80
5,000 do 104	1500	do	80⅜
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M. 93	200	do	b10 80⅝
5,000 do 93⅜	100	do	b30 80⅞
4,000 do 93¾	100	do	81¼
20,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M. 73½	75	Panama Railroad	145
28 Bk. of Commerce 95	25	do	144½
10 do 95⅜	75	do	144
25 do 95⅜	800	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	82
25 Bank State of N. Y. 88	200	do	81¾
5 Metropolitan Bank 102½	200	do	s30 81¾
15 do 103	200	do	81¾
100,000 American Gold 122⅜	200	do	81¾
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 111	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 71½
220 do 112	1000	do	72
134 Penn. Coal 110	600	do	s30 72
1000 Cumb. Coal Pref. 14	100	do	72⅜
275 do 13¾	850	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	82½
50 Pacific M. Steam Co. 124¼	150	do	82¾
50 do 125	50	do	83
50 do s5 125¼	50	do	82¾
200 do s30 125	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	104
50 do s10 125	25	Mil. & P. Du C. R. R.	33
50 do 125¾	100	do	37¾
50 do 126	100	do	b30 37¾
4000 Gal. & Chic. R. b30 85	25	do	37
4000 do 84¾	50	do	37¼
12 do 84¾	2	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pref.	100
500 do 84¼	50	Ind. & Cin. R.	40
4000 N. Y. Cen. R. 105¾	100	Del., L. & W. R.	110
100 do 105	484	Tol. & Wab. R	36
100 do s30 104⅝	10	do	35
40 Harlem R. Pref. 48¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	95
800 do 49	95	do	s60 95
100 do 49½	138	do	95
100 do 49⅝	50	do	95½
400 do 50			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 104¾	100	Hud. River R.	b30 68½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104¾	50	do	68¾
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 92¾	400	do	68
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 57⅞	100	do	s60 67⅞
5,000 Mo. St. 6s 57	200	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 48½
25,000 do 56	200	do	b30 48¾
1,000 M. & St. J. & St. J. R. 63	100	do	48½
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 101¾	200	do	48⅝
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M. 71½	200	Reading R	b30 78
2,000 do 72	200	do	77½
30,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. 93¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	85¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. As. B. 65	20	do	86¼
2,000 American Gold 123	150	do	86
125,000 do 122⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	43½
2,000 do 122¾	200	do	43¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref. 13¾	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	79¾
25 Pac. M. Steam. 127	250	do	b30 80
200 do 128	200	do	79¾
400 N. Y. Central R. 104¾	700	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	80
200 do 104	20	do	81
450 Erie Railway 58½	150	do	80½
100 Erie R. Pref. 84	200	do	80¾
100 do 83¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35
550 do 83½	1,100	Chi. & Mis. R.	84½
200 do 83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	84
50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 104	500	do	71⅜
200 do 105	200	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	81¾
300 Harlem Railroad. 24	100	do	82

MONDAY, Oct. 6—A. M.

The Public Credit of the United States, after the recent ample provisions and solemn pledge of faith by Congress to perpetual payments of the semi-annual interest in Gold, requires no formal defence. Its assailants thus far, on this side the Atlantic at least—and from the other side we have ceased to look for fairness on the subject—have not ventured to question the unvarying integrity of the Government, from the foundation of the Constitution in 1790, to the present hour, in reference to the administration of the Public Stocks. The prompt payment of interest has been invariably cared for, and on at least two notable occasions the principal has been anticipated by purchase, and paid off at a liberal premium to the holders, both foreign and domestic. This was done when some of our Public Stocks bore but 3 ₱ cent. interest. It was subsequently done at the high figure of *one hundred and twenty-one per cent.* for the 6 ₱ cent. Stocks, thirteen or fourteen years before maturity, and only six or seven years after their issue for the support of the Mexican War—which gave us a golden empire on the Pacific—at about their par value, the Loan of 1847 being issued on the conversion of Treasury Bills at par, and the Loan of 1848, after the Peace of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, at 103½ ₱ cent.

When, after the general suspension of specie payments at the close of the first nine months of the present war, it was apprehended that the future prompt payment of the Public Interest in Gold might be endangered, Congress came forward with a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue to this object, requiring this revenue to be paid exclusively in gold at the Custom-house, after the United States Notes of the issue of July 17, 1861, on the face of which there was a pledge to receive them for *all* dues to the Government, should be retired. This was no barren or inadequate provision at the time it was made in February last. It was subsequently rendered doubly secure, by the new Tariff Act of July. And at the present rate of Customs the means in Gold thus specifically appropriated, amount to nearly four times the annual interest on all the Public Stocks, Treasury Bills, Temporary Deposits in the Treasury and One-year Certificates of Government indebtedness. In other terms, the Customs Revenue of the current fiscal year will approximate, if it does not exceed, eighty millions, while the interest upon the entire Public Debt, averaging only about 4 ₱ cent ₱ annum, (the United States Notes of Circulation free of interest, constituting a large share of the total,) amounts to only $22,000,000 or $24,000,000 ₱ annum. On the Funded Stocks alone, and the three-year Treasury Bonds, fundable into a twenty-year Stock, the amount is as follows:

On $ [illegible] 6 ₱ cents	$1,200,000
On $ [illegible] now 6 ₱ cents	4,110,000
On $ [illegible] now 6 ₱ cents	300,000
Total...$ [illegible] 6 ₱ cents	$5,600,000
On $ [illegible] old 5 ₱ cents	1,890,000
Total...$150,000,000 Funded	$7,500,000
On 150,000,000 7.30 Treasury Bonds	9,490,000

After the 19th of August and the 1st of October, 1864, the last charge will be reduced by conversion to $7,800,000. The temporary Loans—including Deposits with the Treasury—and the United States Notes of Circulation on the 1st of July amounted to about $252,000,000, making the total Public Debt at that time $512,000,000, the entire interest charge averaging 4.15 ₱ cent.

The class of New 6 ₱ cent. Stock, amounting thus far by the conversion of United States Notes of lawful tender to about $10,000,000, although drawn at twenty years date, is subject to redemption in five years; hence the title of 5-20 Stock. That it will be redeemed or the interest reduced, is as certain as the ability of the Government to borrow money at 5 ₱ cent. on a long Stock, after the peace. Meanwhile it affords *the very best and cheapest investment of money* until the finances and business of the country return to their normal condition, after the war, which the market affords at par value. The Gold paid upon it for semi-annual interest in May and November renders it, with the present premium on Gold, *a seven and a half per cent. security*, or within a small fraction of it. It therefore commends itself to the favor of every careful man who, without desiring to place his money beyond his control longer than five years, is yet anxious to secure a liberal interest thereon, certain to be paid to him twice a year, *in Gold*, while our war troubles continue.

1. First-class New-York Central 7 ₱ cents. (no mortgage,) redeemable in 1876, at 113⅛ ₱ cent., yield an annual average interest in currency, of 5⅞ ₱ cent. a year.

2. Second-class Erie 7 ₱ cents., (mortgage after $3,000,000 prior lien,) redeemable in 1879, at 113 ₱ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 5¾ ₱ cent. a year.

3. Third-class Erie 7 ₱ cents., (mortgage after prior liens, of $7,000,000,) redeemable in 1883, at 108 ₱ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 6¼ ₱ cent. a year.

To yield 6 ₱ cent. interest in gold, or its present currency equivalent, 7½ ₱ cent. a year, the foregoing should now be selling in the market as follows:

	Rate to pay 7½.	Price at S. Ex.
New-York Central, 1876, Aug.	$95 71	$113 50
Erie, 1879, March	95 31	113 00
Erie, 1883, March	94 75	108 00

The 6 ₱ cent. Public Stock of 1881, is now selling at only 104½ ₱ cent., or 103 ₱ cent., exclusive of accumulated interest since 1st July. The new 6 ₱ cents. 5-20 years, 102½ ₱ cent., or par, exclusive of interest accumulated since the 1st May. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, Mr. PRICE has favored us with the following calculation of the relative value, as an investment, of these two classes of the Public Stocks:

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

The value of a 6 ₱ cent. stock, twenty years absolute, as compared with a 6 ₱ cent. stock at par such stock having five years to run at 6 ₱ cent., and fifteen years at 5 ₱ cent., is, as near as may be, 107.77 ₱ cent.

Applying this to the present issues, allowance should be made for variations in date, and consequent difference in amount of accumulated interest.

JOSEPH M. PRICE.

Relatively, and with a certain view to speculation upon future market values, this Stock is not so cheap as the 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881 irredeemable, or the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, convertible into a 6 ₱ cent. of 1884, irredeemable for the twenty years. These are now, by all odds, the cheapest and, in every sense, most desirable Public Stocks or Railway Bonds, of high credit, now selling in the market. And without desiring to even make the attempt to account for the vagaries and sudden impulses of speculation—and least of all, such a speculation as is *now* going on in Wall-street—we avail ourselves of the carefully compiled Tables of Relative Values of Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, the President of the Oriental Bank in this City, to demonstrate the wide and singular difference now made between the first, second and third classes of Railway Mortgages, paying 7 ₱ cent. interest *in currency*, and the 6 ₱ cent Public Stock of 1881, interest payable in gold. We take the former at last Saturday's quotations:

Making the proper allowances for the difference of interest, the relative market price should stand as follows:

New Stock, May and November	102⅜
Stock of 1881, July and January	109.27

The 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Bonds carry 2.60 per cent.—or 1-30 per cent. per annum—extra interest before their conversion into the long Stock. Their relative worth to the New Stock at par and interest, or the Stock of 1881 at 107.77 and interest, would, therefore, be about 110 per cent. and interest. They are now selling at only 105 and interest. They yield at par with the current premium on Gold, 8.96 per cent. a year in Currency.

We have been led to the foregoing comparisons, not from any conviction that Gold is to long continue one-fourth or one-fifth, or even one-tenth more valuable in the market than United States Notes of lawful tender, but on the favorite hypothesis of many of the speculators in Wall-street—that Railway Bonds and other investments paying their interest in Currency have gone up, and must continue to go up, from the redundancy, so-called, of United States Notes and consequent appreciation of Gold. This reasoning virtually makes Gold the arbitrary instead of the lawful standard, and to this arbitrary standard, if you please, we merely desire to conform a proper relative estimate of the Public Stocks of the United States, *which pay their interest exclusively in Gold, come weal or come woe, in peace or in war*; insisting on the higher grade of the credit and absolute security of these Stocks above all comparison.

But there is, we are aware, another side to the argument. The contingency of Foreign War, or non-intercourse with France and England, would stop the receipts in Gold from Customs. True; but in that case resort would be had to our system of Inland Revenue, now applicable only to keeping down the principal of the Public Debt. One-third or one-fourth of it diverted to the purchase of Gold wherewith to pay the Public Interest, pending such a state of things, would probably meet the emergency. But yield the whole, if need be, to preserve inviolate the public faith pledged to the fund-holders of the United States, would be the general verdict of the country, even while the temporary suspension of our Import and Export trade, by reason of Foreign War, might seriously embarrass many of our Railways and Banks in the prompt payment of their interest and dividends. The new system of Inland Revenue, in its practical working, is to yield a vastly larger income than the act of Congress was shaped for. The wealth of the country is larger, its ability to consume the domestic manufactures of every kind and nature upon which the excise is laid, and its activity in the employment of stamps much greater than was calculated upon by the framers of the Act. If peace with the great Powers of Europe is preserved to us, our Inland Revenue will soon remove the vague but oft-repeated apprehension or assertion, that our Public Debt is to roll up so rapidly as to make the supply of the New Stock inexhaustible. This sort of argument has been the favorite mode of assailing the financial policy and resources of the Government, for more than a year past. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury were rejected as wholly inadequate for the late fiscal year. Yet, after settling up in the last quarter, the averages of the previous or Winter quarter, which had to await the Loan and Currency Act of Feb. 25, and the engraving of the first issue of United States Notes under it, the Public Debt, on the 30th June, 1862, was actually inside the estimate of the Report of the Secretary to Congress, made in December. The War expenditure paid in the fourth quarter amounted to $160,000,000. On this fact, without explanation, it has been asserted that our War expenditure is at the rate of eight hundred millions per annum. Hence it is inferred that Congress, in December, will have to vote more Loans *and more Currency*, for the support of the current fiscal year. The carpers at the Government, and the advocates of a speculation on the Stock Exchange, based on the depreciation in the National Currency, instead of the intrinsic appreciation of Stock values, are equally ready to advance or encourage this opinion, though of course from very different motives.

The supply at par of New Stock already authorized by the Act of Congress, Feb. 25, is not necessarily to be rapid or unlimited. Only the first issue of United States Notes, of lawful tender, under this funding act, is absolutely convertible at the will of the holder. The second issue, authorized in July, may not be thus cheaply converted in the event of an early peace. The power is reserved to the Secretary, in such case to sell his stock, and stop the conversion of U. S Notes by paying them off in Gold. This contingency may at present seem very remote, but that peace would soon enable the Government to do better with the New Stock than by exchanging it at par for United States Notes, is by no means improbable.

The trade of the past week was again on a liberal scale though not so large as through the previous fortnight—on account of the equinoctial storm which impeded the lading of Domestic Produce and landing of Foreign Goods. The Customs fell off from the same cause, the amount for the week being $949,000 against $1,199,000 the previous week. The Customs Revenue for the whole month of September amounted to $5,304,000, and at the ports of the country to about $6,500,000. This sum deducted from the outstanding issue of United State Notes for Custom-House absorption, as it stood at the close of August, left about $25,800,000 at the close of September, or, in round numbers, about twenty-five millions at the present date. The price of these Notes closed 119½ on Saturday, or a net rise of 2 ₱ cent. during the week, while Gold rose from 121⅛ to 124½, and subsequently returned to 123 ₱ cent., at which the price left off on Saturday afternoon. The Banks have gained about $2,500,000 on their Specie line, principally from the Sub-Treasury. The Export of Specie for the week is less than the receipts from California. About $360,000 came in from New-Orleans. The Banks have run up their Deposit line to about $160,000,000 and have also rapidly increased their Loans and Discounts by reason of an improved demand for Money from the Stock Exchange.

The following table denotes the further extraordinary rise on the Railway and state shares and bonds at the Stock Exchange, accompanied by a magnitude of transactions from day to day seldom equaled in the movements of speculation in Wall Street. The heaviest amount of sales was on Saturday, and while in the middle of the day there were some signs of a reaction against prices, the closing business in the afternoon not only restored, in many cases, the quotations of the morning, but gave evidences of an unabated interest in the upward course of the market.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	101¾ @ 104¾
New-York Central	93¾ @ 105¼ @ 104¾
New-York and Erie	45½ @ 58½ @ 57¾
Erie Preferred Shares	80¼ @ 86 @ 84½
Rock Island	75 @ 83 @ 82⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	71 @ 80¾
Michigan Southern	36⅞ @ 44¾
Michigan Central	78 @ 87¼ @ 86¾
Toledo	65⅜ @ 72⅛
Galena	78¾ @ 84¾
Illinois Central	73¼ @ 82 @ 81
Panama	144 @ 146 ex div.
Pacific Mail	117¾ @ 126½
Missouri's	48 @ 58 @ 56⅛
Tennessees	50 @ 58
Hudson River	58¾ @ 70 @ 68½
Harlem Preferred	46 @ 49
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	34 @ 36¼ @ 35

While one party is operating for the rise on the Currency theory, adverted to in another place a second class of *Bull* speculators take the more tenable ground that the improved and in many instances largely increased business on the Railways, together with the accumulation of private wealth by reason of an active commerce and enormous war expenses at home, should largely advance all Dividend paying securities, and give a higher market value to such of the Railway Stocks as seem to be rapidly approaching a steady Dividend paying basis. One of the arguments advanced by the latter is, that our Railway system is practically completed and no material further issue of Bonds or Shares is likely to come on the market. At the same time a considerable supply of new material for speculation on the Stock Exchange has been derived from the successful reorganization of the Western lines which were broken down in their finances some years ago. This is giving vitality to a vast amount of Second and Third Mortgages which had been deemed almost hopeless after the bankruptcy of the companies. As these are brought forward, under their reorganized form, to sell from 75 to 95 ₱ cent., the more established Bonds, or such as were rescued from embarrassment, as in the case of the Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., have risen considerably above par and seem to be in daily increasing favor. The greatest rise, however, is marked in the common shares of New-York Central, Erie, Michigan Southern, Toledo, Reading &c., as will be seen by reference to our list. At the very close of the week a new speculative demand for Missouri and Tennessee State Stock sprung up, causing a rapid rise of 3@9 ₱ cent. The Government securities rose during the week about 2½ per cent. The general market left off buoyant.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,589,997, against $1,690,352 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $3,870,460 against $3,042,333 same week last year. The Exports of Specie $713,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,484,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1	21,854,221
Total to date, 1862	$141,338,221
Against same time, 1861	101,327,721
Increase since Jan 1	$40,010,500

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,211,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1	17,392,861
Total to date, 1862	$108,603,861
Against same time, 1861	98,571,819
Increase since Jan. 1	$10,032,042

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	3,755,000
Total to date, 1862	44,513,000
Against same time, 1861	3,279,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$41,234,000

There was a general advance on the City Bank Shares on Saturday. The following were the bids:

New-York	103	Bank of the Republic	93
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics	103	Metropolitan	103
Union	102¾	Nassau	100
America	107½	Shoe and Leather	96½
Tradesmen's	101	Continental	97
State of New-York	99	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	98	Importers' & Traders'	98
American Exchange	97½	Park	111⅞

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows—prices firm, and, in most instances higher than on Friday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	113⅛	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	80½
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. first consol.	65
Erie seconds, '79	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37¼
Erie thirds, '83	107⅜	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	108
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108
Erie fifths, '88	99¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84¾
Hudson firsts '69	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	88
Hudson thirds, '75	102¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Harlem thirds, '68	93½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c., '69-72	110	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
M. C. n. f. 8 p. c., '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103¾
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 1st	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	72
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	105	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93¼
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	104½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
St. L. A. & T. H. 1sts	99	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
T. H. & Alton 2ds s. f.	83¾	T. H. Income seconds	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	30	D., M. and Tol.	95
Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	80		

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FISCAL YEAR.

	1861-62	versus	1860-61.
October	$173,260 89		$193,950 63
November	197,761 77		169,548 71
December	246,282 98		220,370 19
January	307,330 18		223,157 37
February	281,568 10		285,342 69
March	308,963 46		167,559 96
April	202,346 11		139,750 84
May	194,442 41		150,897 43
June	151,[illegible] 94		122,682 83
July	169,[illegible] 68		174,804 23
August	103,442 33		135,298 67
September	212,118 48		146,424 39
Total	$2,626,712 78		$1,980,698 14
Increase for year			$637,014 64
Increase last month			65,694 09
Expenses of operating road on			$2,626,712 00
At estimated rate of 60 per cent.			1,576,027 60
Leaving net earnings			$1,050,685 00
Interest on entire debt			650,000 00
Net income			$400,685 00

Equal to full 10 per cent on Capital Stock, were the unfunded debt of the Company paid off. This debt, we understand, is now reduced to about $300,000, which a few months more of net earnings will cancel.

The Michigan Southern Road earned in—

September, 1862	$276,109
September, 1861	235,690
Increase	$40,419

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 22¾	Spanish Dollars	$1 25
Sovereigns	5 85	Mexican Dollars	1 22
Twenty Francs, Naps	4 55	German Crowns	1 15
Ten Thalers	8 75	French Crowns	1 15
Ten Guilders	4 60	Five Francs	1 10
Spanish Doubloons	16 00	Fine Silver, ₱ oz	1 60
Patriot Doubloons	15 25	Spanish and Mexican Quarters, ₱ oz	1 35
American Silver	1 17		

The following opinion on the duration of the Internal Revenue Act is important:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

SIR: The opinion expressed by me upon the practical questions submitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his letter dated Aug. 8, 1862, resulted from the assumption that Congress intended to subject to duty articles removed from the place of manufacture for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, after the 1st of September, irrespective of the time when the articles were produced; that, as to such articles, the circumstance most prominent in the consideration of the Legislature was the removal for consumption or delivery; and that, therefore, the purpose was to tax all articles remaining within the ownership of the producer, and substantially in the condition in which they were when produced. This view, of course, rendered it necessary to hold that by removal from the place of manufacture something was intended which should work a substantial change in the condition of the articles removed. I am of opinion that the view thus taken is the one most consistent with the terms and arrangement of the various provisions contained in the 75th section of the act; but I am assured by members of Congress of high intelligence who, from the part they took in the legislation in question, must be thoroughly informed upon the subject, that such was not the actual intention of the Legislature; and the published debates, to which I have been referred, and which I have examined, fully confirm their statements. I am now entirely satisfied that the general purpose of Congress was to tax only articles produced after the 1st of September; and that the special object of the last clause of the seventy-fifth section of the excise law, was to provide a means of readily distinguishing between articles produced before and those produced after that date; and that, to avoid all dispute as to the date of production, it was provided, in effect, that articles which should be permitted to remain in the place of manufacture on that day although actually manufactured afterward; thus placing it within the option of the producer to have articles actually produced before the 1st September subjected to the tax as exempted therefrom, and rendering it impracticable for him to pass off articles produced after that date as having been produced before. Such having been the intention of Congress, it would seem to be but proper, in the application of the law, to give effect to that intention, if this be practicable without undue violence to the language employed in the act. I consider it to be entirely practicable. Indeed, the construction thus required is as to a part of the language of the act, more *literal* than that which I was, at first, led to apply. I refer to the last clause of the seventy-fifth section. All that is necessary for the purpose stated, is to apply a strict construction to the term "place of manufacture," and to hold that any removal therefrom before the day mentioned will exempt the articles removed, from the tax. An absolutely literal construction, however, is still not admissible, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory must be included as part of the place of manufacture; otherwise, the object of the entire provision would be defeated. I am, then, of opinion that, by "the place of manufacture," must be understood the premises where the manufacture is carried on, together with the ordinary storerooms therewith connected and used for the storage of goods produced at the manufactory; and that *any* removal of goods therefrom before the 1st of September, which was intended, and will clearly serve to distinguish such goods from those afterward produced, must be held as exempting them from duty. With high respect,

EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasury.

The following letter from Commissioner BOUTWELL explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 1, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th of September has been received. In reply to the inquiries contained therein, let me say to you that, under the present circumstances, the stamp is not absolutely necessary until the 1st of January, 1863. All instruments, therefore, made previous to that date will be valid without stamp. No prosecutions will be allowed till stamps are issued, as no one but collectors can inform against parties who neglect to use stamps.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

JAS. M. BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., Exchange Bankers, New-York.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, held in Toledo on Wednesday, the following persons were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: AZARIAH BOODY, New-York; JOSEPH B. VARNUM, New-York; HECTOR MORISON, New-York; ISAAC H. KNOX, New-York; WILLIAM BAKER, Toledo; WARREN WAYNE, JAMES SPEARS, Lafayette; GEORGE CECIL, Logansport; JOHN ROSS, New-York; WILLIAM KIDD, Rochester; FRANCIS W. TRACY, Buffalo; CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, Albany; JAMES R. JESSUP, New-York.

The Van Nest Gap Tunnel.

The completion of this stupendous work, which, had it not been for the overshadowing proportions of the rebellion, would have commanded a goodly share of public attention, has been permitted to be accomplished without any demonstration, or even a passing public notice. The tunnel is excavated for double track, is 3,002 feet long, and penetrates the Oxford Mountain at Van Nest Gap, near the flourishing and beautiful village of Oxford Furnace, N. J. It was built for the Warren railroad, being part of the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and was commenced in 1854, by RUTTER & DU PUY, contractors, and was finished some months since, by Messrs. MCALLISTER & WIRSTLING, both of the latter having been interested in the work since the commencement. The rock is of a syenitic formation, and during the progress of the job almost every form of underground operations proved necessary. From the hard, seamless rock, offering the most stubborn resistance to construction, every degree of formation was encountered, to quicksand, with an unusual quantity of water. Almost one-half of the Tunnel is substantially timbered and arched with stone masonry; the balance being carefully and skillfully excavated through the solid rock, requires no artificial support.

The work was prosecuted with that degree of rapidity, dictated by the interests of the Company, and was attended with less accidents and riots than usually mark undertakings of such magnitude. In the parapet, at the west end of the tunnel, is a handsome marble slab, on which is chiseled the dates of commencement and completion, and the names of the President of the Warren Railroad, Mr. JOHN J. BLAIR, the Chief Engineer, Mr. JAMES ARCHIBALD, and the contractors Messrs. MCALLISTER and WIRSTLING—to whose energy and ability this great work will prove a lasting and enduring monument. The Warren Railroad is leased and operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the good effect on the interests of each Company, caused by the completion of this work, by which about six miles of heavy grade and stiff curvature is avoided in the round trip, cannot but be marked.

No heavy grades or other impediments to long coal trains now present themselves from the summit near Scranton to tide-water. The capacity of the road is ample; its past has been marked with success; and while the greatest credit is due to the originators of the enterprise, the ability of the present administration cannot fail to bring all the anticipations of its most sanguine friends to a speedy realization.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kind of Produce since our last have been 53⁸ bbls. Ashes, 16,598 bbls. Flour, 244 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 138,817 bushels Wheat, 47,724 bushels Corn, 613 bushels Rye, 7,296 bushels Oats, 3,620 pkgs. Provisions, and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 206 bbls., including 160 bbls. Pots, and 46 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in demand at 39c.@40c., cash, ₱ lb.

BOOTS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS this Morning.

WALLACK'S—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE; or, FOR SIXTY OR 10. CLAUDE MARCEL, 1½ Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MIN-strelsy, No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MON-keys.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSIS-sippi—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We announce another great battle and another great victory this morning, fought and won at Corinth, Miss. Information of an official character has reached Washington, to the effect that the combined rebel forces, under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, on Saturday attacked our forces there, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. At last accounts our forces were in full pursuit, and it is to be hoped that this time the rebel campaign in the Southwest has received its finishing stroke.

The latest advices from Kentucky indicate that a battle at Bardstown was extremely imminent. Reports received in Louisville on Saturday, stated that the rebels had from thirty to thirty-five thousand men within a circle of eight miles diameter around Bardstown, and that our central advance was only four miles from the place—the rebels having been steadily driven in up to that point. Some 600 prisoners had been captured. KIRBY SMITH was said to have arrived at Frankfort with an additional rebel force of 10,000 men, while HUMPHREY MARSHALL was on his way there with 5,000 more. It was believed that the rebels would, in any event, make a stand at Frankfort, and that a battle would be fought at Bardstown.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us of the defeat of the guerrilla, JOHN MORGAN, at the head of a thousand rebels, by the Carter County Home Guards, near Olive Hill.

A Union man, who escaped from Lexington, Ky., and arrived in Covington, states that, by a recent order of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, all the stoves in that city have been seized and carried to the foundries, where they are cast into shot and shell. The order caused great complaint among the citizens, both Secesh and Union. Our informant thinks that the rebels are making preparations to evacuate that city at an early day. They will make a desperate stand on the south bank of the Kentucky River, where they have had a large force at work for several weeks, fortifying. Every yard of jeans in Lexington, Georgetown, Versailles and other places, has been taken by KIRBY SMITH to clothe his soldiers, who are now in pretty good condition, having been living off the fat of the land for a month or more. The rebels are kept well posted in regard to the movements of the Federal armies, by daily arrivals at Lexington of Southern sympathizers, from Louisville, Maysville, Covington, and other border cities and towns. The daily papers from Louisville and Cincinnati are received one day after their publication.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac this morning which indicates active movements, excepting the belief on the part of our Washington correspondent, that the rebels are leaving Winchester and falling back towards Staunton. If they are making this movement, it is probably in consequence of signs of activity in the National Army. Private advices have led us to expect something of this kind.

Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of his report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-contested and decided victories.

J. B. KIDDOO, Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury the dead. Let me give you the figures. We were ordered to keep a strict account of both parties and bury them in separate graves. We buried 1,567 rebels, and 125 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania were also engaged with us, and worked a day longer than we did. I am told by their officers that the disproportion between the dead with them was greater than I have given above. I am satisfied, *from what I saw with my own eyes*, that the rebels lost ten to our one." The Washington *Star* adds to this authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. KIDDOO, the fact that within a few days immediately previous to the late reconnoissance of Col. McLEAN at Warrenton, no less than three thousand of the rebel wounded in the battles of Maryland were sent through that town to Culpepper Court-House, their railroad terminus. It is easy to see from facts like these how little truth there is in the estimate of five thousand as his loss in the engagement of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force in good health, and with all his artillery and stores, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. TOLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an ineffectual attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' Cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp, Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 130 wounded, and 94 missing: total, 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MABREE, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. GILMORE, commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 2d, says that a band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Monroe County, Mo., by Col. SHART, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dispatch from Hannibal also states that the notorious brigand, Capt. GURLEY, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer *Sunbeam*, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here on Saturday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 200 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

The citizens of Frederick, Md., turned out with the greatest enthusiasm to welcome President LINCOLN on Saturday last, as he passed through that city on his return to Washington. In answer to the most pressing calls, the President made two brief addresses, which had no particular point.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race on Saturday morning, with European advices to the 26th ult.—one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London *Times*, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The *Morning Post* thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of 1d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¼@93¾ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to four. A proposed ordinance to issue $500,000 in small notes by the Comptroller, in exchange for bank currency, to be redeemable at will, to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 4, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flag-staff of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the last battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session on Saturday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, delivered a most interesting discourse yesterday afternoon at the Church of St. Thomas, in reference to the Western Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. MORGAN presided at the services, and a large audience listened with breathless interest to the Bishop's narrative of Western Missionary life, and the wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the worst of the whites upon the poor Indian. To these atrocities he ascribed the recent horrible massacres, and urged the prayers of the Church in behalf of the Missionaries now bravely struggling to redeem the West.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by R. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. STRONG, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

The Toronto *Leader* says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of nativity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred, near the corner of Houston-street and Avenue B, between a party of colored men and a party of Irishmen, during which JOHN DONNELLY was stabbed in the breast by a knife in the hands of one of the colored men, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest at 8 o'clock this morning. Six or eight persons have been arrested and held to await the result.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, on Saturday morning, resulting in a loss of $250,000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner *Theresa*, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, Sept. 19, a prize to the gunboat *W. G. Anderson*, N. D. OGLEY, Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

Gov. JOHNSON's family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The *Witness* says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A very large speculative business was done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday; the market leaving off buoyant. Gold, 123; Exchange, 135½

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a letter from Gen. WADSWORTH accepting the nomination for Governor. It is characteristic of the man—clear, manly, bold and unmistakeable in its sentiments and style. It defines, with distinctness, the issue which the coming election must decide, and leaves no room for doubt as to his position upon it. He is for *supporting the Government* in its effort to maintain itself, and in the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President, as a prominent means for accomplishing that end. He states with precision and emphasis the reasons which induce him thus to favor this measure. He believes it will be the most effective, the most humane, and the most beneficent method of crushing the rebellion; and he therefore commends it warmly to the support of the electors of this State.

Upon one point of considerable importance, Gen. WADSWORTH's views will be read with interest. One of the favorite devices of the enemies of the Government in the North is to endeavor to alarm the laboring population by the cry that emancipation will fill the Northern States with freed negroes, and bring them largely and disastrously into competition with Northern labor. Gen. WADSWORTH meets this very directly. "Emancipation once effected," he says, "the Northern States *would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers*, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government. This done, and *the whole African population will drift to the South*, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated." There can be no reasonable doubt of the substantial soundness of this view of the case. The negro is a creature of local attachments to a far greater degree than the white race, and nothing will induce him to leave the South if he can possibly remain there. Emancipation would be much more likely *to draw all the free negroes South*, than to send the slaves North.

Gen. WADSWORTH thus takes direct issue with Gov. SEYMOUR and the party which has put him in nomination. The latter opposes the Government—Gen. WADSWORTH supports it. Gov. SEYMOUR denounces the proclamation,—Gen. WADSWORTH upholds it. Gov. SEYMOUR is for maintaining and preserving Slavery,—in face of the fact that it is the main stay and strength of the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH, on account of that fact, is for destroying and exterminating it. Gov. SEYMOUR bestows all his censure upon our own Government, and devotes all his efforts to weakening and crippling it in its contest with the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH summons all the energies and resources of the State to the support of the Government and the extermination of those who are in arms for its overthrow.

The people of New-York will have no difficulty in making their selection. There is no room for a moment's doubt as to which side patriotism, loyalty and love of the Union require them to take. One is for the Government,—the other is against it. One gives aid and comfort to the rebellion,—the other resists and would crush it. November will record the verdict of New-York upon the issue.

The State Canvass—The Seymour Party and the Rebellion.

The Seymourites make very wry faces when forced to swallow a little of their own medicine. Ever since the war began they have been calling the Republicans and other Anti-Slavery men *traitors*; they have been denouncing them most vehemently as enemies of the Government—as haters of the Constitution and the Union, and as seeking the overthrow of both. They have charged them with conspiring against our Generals in the field; with seeking to cripple the operations of our armies, and to give victory and conquest to the rebels. And they have been calling very lustily for their arrest and imprisonment,—for the suppression of their Presses and the confinement of their persons in Fort Lafayette.

This was very fine fun, while they had it all to themselves. But when they are compelled to swallow a little of the same mixture themselves, they take a very different view of the subject. They are shocked at the bad manners of their opponents. The absurdity of calling men *traitors*, merely because they differ from you in opinion, strikes them with much more force than it did a month ago. They always supposed this to be a free country,—where every man had a right to his own judgment on public affairs; and it seems to them exceedingly unkind to stigmatize them as disloyal, because their judgment does not agree with ours. This is very good doctrine, but they are new converts to it. While they could amuse themselves by pelting the Abolitionists with stones of this sort, it never struck them as particularly objectionable; but between the boys and the frogs in such a game they have suddenly discovered there is quite a difference.

We congratulate our political opponents on the theoretical improvement in their manners. We have no disposition to call names or bandy epithets. Nor have we anything to do with the personal motives which prompt their political action and give it character: that is a matter for which they must give account elsewhere. But we have a right to hold them responsible for the *tendency and effect of their political action*, and we intend to exercise it. We have never said that Gov. SEYMOUR was a rebel or a traitor: we do not believe he is. We have never said that any of his supporters were personally rebels or traitors, though we believe that at heart many of them are both. But we have said, and we repeat, that the election of SEYMOUR to be Governor of this State, under the present circumstances of the country and the canvass, will give substantial aid and comfort to the rebellion. It will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Government in its contest for self-preservation. It will do more to encourage the rebels to persevere in their war upon the Constitution and the Union, than could possibly be done within this State in any other way. And there is not a man living who would have more reason to rejoice over such a result, or to whom it would carry more solid comfort and encouragement, than the President of the rebel Confederacy.

Every man knows this to be so. Mr. SEYMOUR himself knows it. The *Atlas and Argus* knows it. The party have put forward so clearly, the real spirit and *animus* of the movement, in the speech of Mr. SEYMOUR which they adopted as their platform, that in spite of their faint protestations of loyalty and patriotism, it is impossible for any man to doubt the real drift and tenor of the action they propose to take. Whatever ulterior object may lie behind the movement,—whether they design to surrender the Government to JEFF. DAVIS, and thus preserve the Union, or to "let the South go," and thus destroy it,—one thing is very clear;—they mean to encourage the rebels to persevere in the war, and to cripple the Government in its efforts to push it to a victorious end. If they don't mean this, what do they mean? They have organized their movement on the specific and exclusive ground of opposition to the Government. They denounce its action against the rebellion; they brand as illegal and tyrannical its efforts to protect itself against spies and traitors at home; they magnify its faults and vilify its motives, and do everything in their power to make it odious and offensive in the eyes of the world;—and then they put forward Mr. SEYMOUR as the representative of this hostility to the Government, and, *as such*, ask the people of the State to elect him Governor. Is not this giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? If not, what would be?

Now we don't imitate the example our opponents have set us in calling them traitors, and invoking the penalties of treason against them. We have not asked that Mr. SEYMOUR should be sent to Fort Lafayette, or that the editors of the *Atlas and Argus* should be hanged, drawn and quartered, for the aid they are proposing to give the rebel Confederacy. We appeal to the PEOPLE. We ask *them* to squelch this attempt to hamstring the Government while engaged in a life and death struggle with its foes. We ask *them* to say whether the political weight of the Empire State shall thus be cast into the scale of rebellion against the Government. The friends of SEYMOUR appeal to them to *end the war*. But how? By its vigorous prosecution? By striking the rebels as quick, as hard, and as often as possible? By making them feel the full evils of the war they have invoked, as a penalty for the crimes they have committed? By stripping them of the means of waging war? By seizing their agents and preventing them from giving them aid and comfort?

This is Gen. WADSWORTH's method, not Gov. SEYMOUR's. This is precisely the method on which Gov. SEYMOUR and the party at his back are making war. It is precisely the method they are trying to stop. They are for ending the war by compromise,—by concessions to the South,—in a single word, by a *surrender*. We appeal to the People to judge between them, and we have not the slightest apprehension as to the verdict they will give.

The Question of Small Change.

A proposition is pending in the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Comptroller to issue $500,000 in small notes, (of the denomination 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents,) in exchange for bank bills, for the convenience of our citizens in making change. There seems to be a necessity for some new measure of relief in this direction, for each day aggravates the difficulty the community is laboring under.

Some genius with a turn for figures has calculated that it will take about three years for the Government to issue fifty millions of postage currency—judging the future rate of delivery by the present. It is clear that the business of the country, involving its myriad of transactions daily, cannot wait on this slow process. Delay in giving the people a currency at this juncture, is tantamount to a denial, and some other expedient will be resorted to by the community in exclusion of the Government's offices in this respect. The ridiculous and expensive farce of a thousand men and boys wasting a half day of precious time in tedious procession through the halls of a Government office in order to procure the enormous amount of five dollars each in National shinplasters, should be played no longer. It is a reproach alike to people and government, and, having lost its novelty, should pass away with other condemned absurdities.

The fact that the sticky stamps have got into circulation in such large amounts, is not due to the Post-office Department. On the contrary, its head tried hard to defeat what the public have already learned is an intolerable nuisance. The stamps that are out have been supplied to Postmasters, and these officers have sold them to all callers, as they were obliged to do, without question as what the buyers intended to do with them—the presumption being, of course, that they were to be used in payment of postage.

The circulation of letter-stamps as money should cease immediately. The first batches put in circulation are already so much defaced and worn as to be unrecognizable in the original and perfect tracery of their engraving. In this condition they may be safely counterfeited, and the Post-office Department will run the risk of being overwhelmed by vitiated stamps, forced upon it by a lawless use of its evidences of prepaid postage. Already it is found that torn and defaced stamps are an *uneasy* currency. Every one who gets hold of them is trying to *shove them on to his neighbor*, lest they should die on his own hands. No man will pay out a Government shinplaster while he has a lot of stamps on hand. In this way, it will happen that though Mr. CHASE should issue a million of postage currency a week, *it will not be seen in circulation till the stamps, as a currency, are suppressed.*

The proposition in our City Council to authorize the Comptroller to issue $500,000 of notes in sums of 5, 10, 15, and 25 cents, will come in opportunely to relieve the public of the postage-stamp scourge, unless Mr. CHASE should find some means of increasing vastly his rate of issuing his small currency notes. The neighboring city of Newark is beginning to fill the channels of our small trade with her Corporation shinplasters, of the denominations from 5 cents up to 50 cents, payable "one year after date." These securities are next to postage-stamps in abundance, judging by the frequency of the offers to pass them. Certainly if this kind of currency is to be the staple of our small change in future, let us have our own, and not that of one of our suburbs. Anything at all, however, in preference to the intolerable postage-stamps.

The community should look closely to the security of any notes they give currency to at the present time. The great need of small change inclines most dealers to indifference on this point, and the frequent expression one hears is, "I will take anything that others will take of me." This is not sound policy. A man should take nothing that he does not feel sure is good. The certificates issued by the Corporation of New-York City every one would know to be good. They would be as good as United States Treasury Notes anywhere in the United States, and their circulation could be encouraged with a good conscience, as sound both in law and morals. It is to be regretted that Mr. CHASE has not been able to secure for the United States the entire advantages of the issue of a small note circulation. On his failure to do so, it is not only legitimate, but perhaps a duty in the cause of a sound and National currency, for New-York City to relieve the popular want by a currency of the most unimpeachable character.

CUMBERLAND GAP—LOST AND REGAINED.—The evacuation of Cumberland Gap by Gen. MORGAN, is a step, perhaps, to be regretted. If he could have held his position till the present time against the rebels in his front and rear, his day of danger would have been past; for to-day the rebel armies in Kentucky are on the retreat and on the defensive. By holding the Gap, Gen. MORGAN would have effectually closed to the rebels one avenue of their escape from Kentucky. But as the Gap is now unoccupied, and the road to its passes through a very broken country, affording many advantageous passes and defiles in which effective stands can be made against a pursuing force, a portion of BRAGG's army, if they are to run away, could not ask a safer road out of the State, than that leading to Cumberland Gap.

Gen. MORGAN, it is said, mined the rocky precipices overhanging the Gap, and blew them up before he left, thus effectually closing the pass against an army's advance. This of course means a temporary closing of the Gap, to hinder his pursuit by the rebel General STEVENSON, whom he left in his rear. The same agency that blew in the rocks can blow them out again, and no doubt Cumberland Gap will be occupied, cleared, and held again by the rebels, if they are allowed a little time.

But all these considerations were not permitted to have any weight with Gen. MORGAN. He was ordered, we suppose, to evacuate Cumberland Gap, and did so. Neither he nor his commanding officer, at the time the order was given, could have foreseen how soon the fortune of the campaign would be changed, and the siege of the Gap be raised. As between Cincinnati or Louisville, and the Gap, if a sacrifice had to be made, it was far better to give up the latter.

The manner in which Gen. MORGAN conducted his retreat from his late position deserves the utmost praise. Nothing more heroic or more successful has been performed during the war. His line of retreat lay through the poor, rugged and sparsely settled mountain region of East Kentucky, swarming thickly now, however, with armed rebel bands. Gen. MORGAN's march was a continual battle, always beginning but never in full blaze. He saved everything, every wagon, every man, every gun. We trust he will be immediately reassigned to the old post and supplied with force enough and provisions enough to enable him to hold it.

A REGULAR REBEL PACKET.—Mr. DISRAELI was good enough to observe in a recent speech to his constituents, that the great civil war in America had "increased his respect for the energy of human nature." It is pleasant for us to have been able to do human nature this service with the eminent advocate of all the Caucasians, the atra-bilious Prometheus of Toryism, whose liver no eagle could feed upon and survive. The operation has been rather expensive, so far as we are concerned, certainly, but we accept the result with gratitude.

Can we not extract a similar good from the successes of our Southern rebels in running the National blockade? Here, for instance, we find in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 30, the following item: "The steamer *Kate*, from Nassau, successfully ran the blockade into Wilmington, on Thursday." This steamer *Kate* ran into Savannah early in July. In the beginning of August she ran out of Savannah, and went to Wilmington. From Wilmington she started for Nassau about the middle of August, and now she comes back to Wilmington, of course, with an "assorted cargo" of arms and ammunition. In other words, the *Kate* is a regular rebel packet, performing her trips with "regularity and dispatch," and, no doubt, to the serious advantage of owners, shippers and consignees. Her successful voyages do not indeed tend to exalt our estimate of the officers of our blockading squadron. Let us console ourselves, therefore, like Mr. DISRAELI, by allowing them to "increase our respect for the energy of human nature."

CONGRESSIONAL.—The present State Assembly seems to be furnishing quite a number of candidates for Congress. Hon. C. T. HULBURD has been nominated by the Republicans and Unionists in the St. Lawrence District, and Hon. LEMUEL STETSON in the Clinton County District. Both these gentlemen were among the ablest, most laborious and influential members of the last session. Both are staunch and unflinching supporters of the Government in its contest with the rebellion, and both, we trust, will be elected.

GOVERNOR WADSWORTH.—Mr. J. C. BUTTRE, of this City, has issued an admirable engraving of our next Governor, made from one of BRADY's photographs. As a specimen of art, it is most beautiful; as a portrait, it is excellent.

STATE POLITICS.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

NEW-YORK, September 29, 1862.

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH: *Dear Sir*: I have the honor to inform you that you were nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, by a Convention, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union without regard to their past party relations, and held at Syracuse on the 24th of the present month.

I inclose the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, as an indication of its sentiments and purposes.

Your nomination was made with a very remarkable degree of unanimity and enthusiasm, and, on behalf of the Convention, I beg leave respectfully to request your acceptance of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
President of the Convention.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, *President, &c.*—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, informing me that the Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th of that month, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name before the electors of the State of New-York for the office of Governor.

I respectfully accept the nomination.

I cordially agree with the Convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and if elected, I shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as therein defined.

I might, perhaps, with propriety stop here, but as the duties of my present position will not allow me to return to New-York for some time, and possibly not until after the election has been held, I ask your indulgence while I state briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass.

I think I cannot be mistaken in supposing that the election will turn upon the necessity of maintaining our National Government in its efforts to uphold itself, and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the Proclamation of the President, issued to that end, and subsequent to the fourth resolution of the Convention.

I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of NEW-YORK, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of this rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.

The slave-owners once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and the appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of these Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers over the same number held as heretofore in Slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultimate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave-breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of National life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our Government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do, but that territory is *our country*. For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

This great domain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country; governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms; and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity, however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great changes have taken place within that period. Costly victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war, befallen our arms. Bereavements and destitution have overtaken many families.

I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New-York, by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great numbers, and particularly those who have been in the hospitals within my command.

Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh of regret, that they had given health and life to their country.

If we may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home, and who may yet be called by the field, by the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to fear as to the result.

In the solemn verdict of the ballot, and the deadly conflict of battle, this Government of the people will be sustained.

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Convention over which you presided, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they did me in placing my name before the Electors of New-York, for a position so responsible and distinguished as that of Governor of the State.

I am Sir, with great respect, truly yours,

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

ANTIETAM REPRODUCED.—If our readers wish to know the horrors of the battle-field, let them go to BRADY'S Gallery, and see the fearful reproductions which he has on exhibition and for sale. In all the literal repulsiveness of nature, lie the naked corpses of our dead soldiers side by side in the quiet impassiveness of rest. Blackened faces, distorted features, expressions most agonizing, and details of absolute verity, teach us a lesson which it is well for us to learn. The enterprise, the perseverance and courage, physical and pecuniary, which suggest to and encourage an artist in such work as this, establish for him forever a reputation such as no flattery, no claptrap can secure. The pictures, of a size convenient for albums, can be seen and bought at the National Gallery, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army of Fashion have marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, for his splendid fall style of hats, having decided that WHITE furnishes the "a la Parisienne" hats of America. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

Chronic Diseases.—Special treatment, by DR. WOLFE, No. 832 Broadway. Those affected should read Dr. W's Essay on the subject; to be had gratis on application, and sent by mail.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ABEL.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, HARRIET ABEL, widow of the late Charles A. Abel.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 206 Elm-st., without further notice.

BEDFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, LOUISE WARNER, only child of P. W. and Cornelia C. Bedford, aged 15 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 150 West 42d-st.

BEYDEN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, JANE ANNOINETTE, only daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Beyden, aged 3 years.
Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, ROBERT CURTIS, in the 63d year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

CARTER.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, HANNAH AMELIA, daughter of Michael and Mary Cantz, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 83d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and from thence to St. Lawrence's Church, at 1 o'clock, 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

CUTHBERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., JOHN H., son of John H. and Maggie A. Cuthbert, aged 3 months and 17 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at her father's residence, ELIZABETH H., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hardman, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 159 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, EDWARD J. HAYES, aged 27 years and 9 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 118 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLUM.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at No. 368 8th-av., after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET KELLUM, daughter of John and Jane Menzies, a native of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 26 days.
Blessed are they who sleep in Jesus.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.
Liverpool, England, and Dumfrieshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, of diphtheria, SOPHIA C., only daughter of Edmund W. and Marcia C. Kingsland, aged 6 years, 6 months and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., corner of Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LISTER.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 4, EASTER, wife of Joseph Lister, deceased, aged 67 years and 5 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.
☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 36 years.
His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Wm. Hervey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, on 16th-av., between 152d and 155th sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4¼ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 152d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at 3:30 P. M.

LOCKWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., JAMES LONGWORTH.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house.

VALENTINE.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, ANTHONY P. VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Monday Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

WADE.—In New-Brighton, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 4, MEHITABLE, wife of George A. Ward, aged 67 years.
Her remains will be removed to Salem, Mass., for entombment.

WADE.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. EDWARD H. WADE, of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vol.
☞ Due notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 471.—Oct. 4, 1862.
19, 9, 7, 44, 29, 51, 50, 66, 75, 22, 64, 15, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.
74, 18, 65, 63, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Oct. 4, 1862.
53, 57, 49, 68, 48, 34, 77, 40, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 347.—Oct. 4, 1862.
58, 61, 25, 54, 20, 70, 3, 35, 74, 73, 49, 1.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best and cheapest manner, trouble and expense to the [illegible] BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP [illegible] and business men generally, wishing to [illegible] are respectfully invited to call [illegible] No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and [illegible]

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
Commissioners.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

MOURNING EAR-RINGS.
PINS AND BRACELETS. NEW PATTERNS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
New-York.

CRANITCH,
The English Tailor has just received some English morning and sack coat patterns; also some patterns of Scotch English trowsers, per the *Europa*. No. 869 Broadway, over Dr. Oliffe's Drug store.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.
I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.
Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 366 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.
IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.
This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS
In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.
Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 178 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.
JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain.
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SANFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.
COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.
$100 cash bounty.
$100 at the end of the war.
Offices, No. 335 Broadway, New-York; No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Only men of good character need apply.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. —. THIS COMMAND will assemble by company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the arsenal corner White and Elm sts., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. The men will appear in full uniform. Commandants of companies are directed to inspect their respective companies at their armories before marching them to the arsenal. By order,
Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Comd'g.
GEO. A. HILTON, Adjutant.

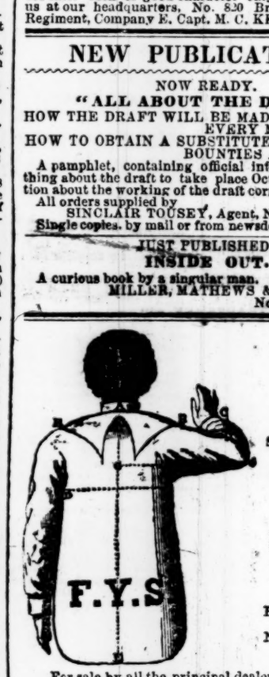
COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES or parts of companies not attached to any existing regiment, or whose men can be transferred to a new organization, are offered the highest inducements, with advantageous positions assured, by addressing with real name and address, stating where an interview can be had, A. S. V. *Times* Office.
N. B.—Additional time can be given to obtain recruits if desired.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best yet organized. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on us at our headquarters, No. 830 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E. Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
"ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT."
HOW THE DRAFT WILL BE MADE.
EVERY MAN'S CHANCE.
HOW TO OBTAIN A SUBSTITUTE,
BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.
A pamphlet, containing official information of everything about the draft to take place Oct. 10. Every question about the working of the draft correctly answered.
All orders supplied by
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st.
Single copies, by mail or from newsdealers, 10 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INSIDE OUT.
A curious book by a singular man. Price $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK,
No. 767 Broadway.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL,
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.
Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.

Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.
The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at.....15 cents. | 75 cent Ties.....at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at.....25 cents. | $1 Ties at.....50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STEEL EAR-RINGS,
PINS AND BELT CLASPS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. HURLBERT'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av.
Thorough course in Elocution and the new Gymnastics for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid restores and dresses hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye—best in the world.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria cures tan and freckles.
Surpassing all others. Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.
Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.
NOS. 66 AND 68 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.
A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.
My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.
The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.
GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.
As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.
JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.
I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.
Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT.
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.
Dr. E. B. Lighthill:
It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.
Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:
Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.
(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 169 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson	278 8th-av.	1st Dist.	Between 9th and 6th avs.
James Bleecker	163 8th-av.	2d Dist.	Between 9th and 6th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	56 East 20th-st.	3d Dist.	Between 14th and 9th avs.
John M. Robbison	57 East 20th-st.	4th Dist.	Between 14th and 9th avs.
R. S. Tait	3d-av., cor. 24th-st., Compton House	5th Dist.	Between 14th and 6th avs.
Nath'l Pierce	214 3d-av.	6th Dist.	Between 14th and 6th avs.
W. Clinton Enos	994 1st-av.	7th Dist.	Between 14th and 6th avs.
Jacob B. Bacon	280 East 18th-st.	8th Dist.	Between 14th and 6th avs.
John Pettygrew	601 2d-av.	9th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
Thomas Bartlett	123 3d-av.	10th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
George O. Bartlett	413 3d-av.	11th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
C. W. Averell	44 East 31st-st.	12th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 36th-st.	13th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
Robert H. Bleakie	1194 West 34th-st.	14th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
James C. Le Barron	169 West 33d-st.	15th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
Howard Chilton	329 9th-av.	16th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
Edward Bleecker	346 10th-av.	17th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
William Starrett	303 West 36th-st.	18th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
		19th Dist.	Between 28th and 40th sts.
		20th Ward	Between 28th and 40th sts.
		21st Ward	Between 28th and 40th sts.
		18th Ward	Between 14th and 28th sts.
		30 avs.	Between 14th and 28th sts.
			Between 14th and 9th sts.
			Between 14th and 9th sts.
			Between 14th and 9

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
NEW CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS
on
THURSDAY, Oct. 9.
Also,
A Choice Collection of
REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS
and
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS.
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND
FANCY STYLES,
Of this season's importations,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION
of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
At Retail.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Received per steamer *Arabia*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 6,
A LARGE STOCK
of
SUPERIOR FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
of
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
in
NEW FABRICS AND DESIGNS,
for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND MERINOS.
A very full assortment, at
MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A choice selection in
COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c.
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 6,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the great auction sales of last week,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES,
In all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO,
800 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS.
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
200 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
3,000 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
800 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Fine Linen Damask Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED
PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Cheap Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Tickens, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting and Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the most fashionable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
NOW OPEN.
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $6.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly embroidered, at $10 to $13 each.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter.
We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Please note the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT PEYTON'S NO. 274 BOWERY,
LADIES WILL FIND OPEN,
ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS from Europe.
All the new shades of French Merinos and Poplins, figured and plain Ottomans, Crepes, Delaines, and all-wool plaids.
5 Cases of new Delaines, in choice styles, at 20 cents per yard.
Several Fluid Valencias and Poplins, from auction, at 25 cents and 30 cents per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
have now received their full importation of FALL GOODS which they are now offering to the public at
VERY LOW PRICES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
623 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, trimmings, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—600 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' shirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
ZEGER'S, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A FINE STOCK OF QUILTS!
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
Selling below their value, to close the business, at No. 108 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market,
C. G. HOOK.

A CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS!
A GREAT VARIETY OFFERED VERY CHEAP,
In order to move to No. 765 Broadway,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

HOSIERY!
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, AND
LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off CHEAP, before moving to No. 765 Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at less than half their
VALUE,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
Before removing to Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTIONS,
NOW READY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-St.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
NEW STYLES EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-St.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 ALLEN-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FELT AND BEAVER HATS, BLOOMERS AND TURBANS.
Also, from auction, 100 CASES OF STRAW BONNETS, offering at 50c. on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF KID GLOVES
in the City, BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, READY MONDAY, Oct. 6.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNETS, SILKS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS,
LACES, BLONDS, &c., &c., CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
WE SELL TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
FOR CASH, CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN TOWN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES. Call,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 68 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A FAMILY WISHing several rooms and a liberal private table can be had up town in a spacious first-class house until May, or permanently. Address "Home," Box 126 *Times* office.

BOARDING, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, for a gentleman and wife. A large room on second floor, bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARDERS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY owning a pleasant house with modern improvements, within fifteen minutes walking distance of the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, will take a few gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. K. F. H., Box No. 77, Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN may find a comfortable home with a private family in a first-class house, in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Fulton-avs. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three or four well-furnished rooms in a spacious house, with all the modern improvements in a strictly private family, situated within ten minutes' walk of the three ferries. References exchanged. Apply R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, one year old, and servant, from Nov. 1, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Rooms furnished or unfurnished—dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 10th and 40th sts., 3d and 9th avs. Good reference given and required. Address, giving location, terms &c., SEYMOUR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and four children; early dinner; three rooms on same floor, with extra room for servant; terms must be moderate. Address, with reference, or no attention will be paid to it, HUDSON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms, adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

NO. 29 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Pouchkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Eagus, N. Y.

COAL, &c.

300 TONS INCE FALL HOUSE CANNEL—the best imported for family use—now discharging from ships Empire State and Invincible, pier No. 5 North River, which I will deliver during the current week, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price.
T. J. ATWOOD, 44 Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meat, games, and understands boning fowl; understands making desserts, and is a first-rate baker; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 6th st., between 3d and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as Cook in a private family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; no objections to go a short distance in the country; and can show six years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 16th-st., first-floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly; can give best city reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objections to go in the country with a family; will do no washing.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations in City or country; no objection to go separate; one as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress and chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as cook, in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; has best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required; the best of City references can be given. Call at her present employers, No. 66 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &C.—A Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress—no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference given. Call or address for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; excellent baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at 304 7th-av. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; or would do housework in a nice family. Please call in the dry goods store 502½ 2d-av., near 32d-st., for two days; has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young American girl, of excellent character, who can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—Situations wanted, by three Welsh girls, as chambermaid, laundress and nurse; can furnish City references. Call, for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 122 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, also to do the fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do up clothes neatly; has 5 years' good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 107 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 202 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; does ironing and finery in style; chamberwork, if required; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman in a private family as waitress; is a competent and thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; has lived in good families; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent for either situation; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid, or child's nurse. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 986 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., good servants always on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, girls for housework, small girls and girls lately landed. Also men servants. A number of select servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper; has had long experience in the duties of housekeeping. Can take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, or hotel. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country, or to travel. Can be heard of for one week at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady (a widow) desires a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family, or would take charge of the wardrobe of a school, or public institution. She can furnish the best of reference for character and competency. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, by a Protestant German girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for 3 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; has no objection to a little chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 115 West 18th-st., in the front house, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand; has 6 years' of the best City reference; is willing and obliging, and kind to children. Call at or address No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby or growing children, or to do fine washing and chamberwork if family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 384 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Apply for two days at her present employers, 39 West 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as farmer and gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; both perfectly understand their business, and have excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMEN, GARDENERS, &c.—FOUR well-recommended Protestant coachmen and gardeners want situations; one English coachman and farmer or gardener. All good drivers; understand the care of horses; will take situations as single, or their wives will go as cooks. The women well-recommended and noble-looking. Also a number of single men for all kinds of work. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 32d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man of long experience, as above; understands his business well; can milk and make himself generally useful if required; has the very best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING'S, No. 1,186 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business; leaves his present employers in consequence of his family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 384 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—AN ENGlishman and wife are desirous of situations in a private family in the country; the man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, and to take charge of the dairy. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is careful with horses, and a good driver. Has good references from country and City. Address E. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business. Address R. P. S. at Mr. Kepplers, 252 Fourth-av., and 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City and country references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 63 Clinton-place, or address W.

HELP WANTED.

HATTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FUR AND wool hat finishers. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4677 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six miles from New-York; her references must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 68 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, ONE who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 43 West 36th-st. Bring City references only; between 9 and 12 A. M.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid.
BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply. No charge until engaged.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO clerks for grocery stores; two boys for trades; four girls to travel with families to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 53 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Lindy, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

MEDICAL.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 highly figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the strize or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their secrets and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispetch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, Operating and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to any of the kind ever published. Price, $25.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to more elegant and convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by boastful advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified graduate of the profession, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published (for the benefit of the afflicted) a valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1, sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the numerous cases created. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 668 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for monthly depositions, and to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. CHICHESTER'S French Periodical Drops. Therefore every one should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to relieve. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S own secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 ——st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE VAPOR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than one thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His only remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases, where regular treatment and all other remedies combined without distinction or restriction in the habits of patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they deem pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Parker and Smith.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS. WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

os-lawomM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 230 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and* 5 *Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 36-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 129th and 130th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage..... 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. J. P. MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13,
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday.....Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday.....Oct. 25.
Or KANGAROO, Saturday.....

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$85 | Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....35
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Life Amphibiles. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to DIXEY & BAGLEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLOSAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York:—First-class, according to accommodations, $85. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the slip on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea: her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST by a merchant, as active partner in a well established, safe and legitimate business. Cannot settle his present business before 1st January next. Principals only address, with particulars, R. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office. Communications will be strictly private

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address R. B. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A STAND in West Washington Market. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured. Being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors claims. Information gratis, and no charge till collected. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY,

Will be revived, with new scenery, new dresses and a great cast, Morton's standard comedy,

A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Young Rapid.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Hubert Stanley.....Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley.....Mr. Reynolds
Vortex.....Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland.....Mr. John Sefton
Bronze.....Mr. Floyd
Jessy Oatland.....Mrs. Hoey
Miss Vortex.....Miss Fanny Morant
Ellen Vortex.....Miss Madeline Henriques

TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. WEDNESDAY—Money. THURSDAY—Love and Money. FRIDAY—The Road to Ruin.

Mr. WALLACK

Is happy to state that

A NEW COMEDY,

Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of WILD OATS

And the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Benefit and last appearance of
ISABEL CUBAS,
The renowned Spanish danseuse,
On which occasion she will appear in her wonderful performance of the
FRENCH SPY,
Appearing in three characters.

Mathilde de Merlo.....Isabel Cubas
Henri St. Alme.....Isabel Cubas
Hamet.....Isabel Cubas

Supported by a full dramatic company.

CUBAS.....in a.....GREEK DANCE
CUBAS.....in a.....SPANISH DANCE

Previous to which the laughable pantomime KIM-KA.

After which Promenade Music in the Garden.
Admission 25 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S THIRD CONCERT

AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, Oct. 7,
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with many requests, together with the fact that the accommodations of Irving Hall have been largely increased, the following will be the scale of prices for Mr Gottschalk's Concerts in this City:

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Private Boxes, for five persons, $6.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the following artists in a new and brilliant programme:

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, her third appearance.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, | MR. H. C. TIMM,
And others.
Musical Director.....MR. THEODORE THOMAS

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,

it will be repeated

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by

THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Wanted, 50 children for Cinderella. Apply immediately at the Garden.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Havonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Company of the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

A Rebel Encampment Captured in Return.

Artillery, Wagons, Horses and Mules Brought Away.

Complimentary Letter From Gen Halleck to Gen. McClellan.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Oct. 5.

A company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge, at Paw Paw, about half way between Hancock and Cumberland, were, yesterday, attacked by a rebel force and all taken prisoners.

At the same time a cavalry force, under Col. McREYNOLDS, captured the encampment of the rebels, bringing away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons and sixty horses and mules.

A stray cavalry force, under Gen. AVERILL, has been sent after the retreating enemy.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. CONDEN, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was the recipient of a handsome military outfit. The donor was Col. WM. B. ASTOR, Volunteer Aid to the General during the campaign on the Peninsula.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ORDER AGAINST STRAGGLERS AND PILLAGERS.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 159.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Oct. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters in regard to stragglers and pillagers, the Commanding General regrets to be obliged to again call the attention of corps and other subordinate commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for the direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to us for the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering our men to go about in small parties, lawlessly depredating upon their property. Armed patrols will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army, to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from the limits of their camps without written permission from corps, division, or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the Provost-Marshal-General, at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defences of that place.

In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the Commanding-General, through the Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters.

The Commanding-General is resolved to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices referred to.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

C. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE ANTIETAM.

The Wounded—Who may be Removed to their Homes—Improved Condition—Efforts of the Sanitary Commission—Singing to the Wounded—Death of Gen. Rodman—Total Losses in the Ninth Army Corps.

ANTIETAM IRON WORKS, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The weather continues most favorable for the wounded, and for their removal from the various field hospitals to Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington. Those who have hitherto been more or less exposed are now under shelter. That portion who are capable of being removed have already been sent forward, which leaves more room, and gives opportunity for better attention to the remainder, whose wounds are of a character to forbid their being transported over stony roads. Many who are permanently disabled have been called for by their friends, and are already enjoying the tender cares of home, or are on their way thither.

There has been a disposition manifested by the Medical Department to relax, in a certain degree, the rigid rules touching the release of the wounded from present service; but the pressure has been so great, and the difficulties so many, of deciding between the urgency of friends to assume the home care of the wounded, and the claims of the service, that the lines have had to be drawn somewhere. It has finally been decided, I understand, that mere flesh wounds do not entitle the patient to the privilege of going home. On the contrary, those whose injuries are of a character to render them permanently, or for a long period, unfit for duty, may, if their friends desire it, be removed. The existing fine weather is being improved to get all the wounded in as comfortable quarters as possible. But where there are such a multitude constantly claiming the tenderest care, it must be that much suffering will exist even under the best regulated system of care and treatment.

Dr. MUIR, of the British Army, who figured creditably in the War of the Crimea, and who has recently been over our battle fields and through the hospitals, states that no army was ever more promptly and better cared for, as to its wounded, than ours has been since the late battles. The prompt, judicious and extensive system of relief of the Sanitary Commission, in contributing to this result, can scarcely be overestimated. Blankets, shirts and drawers were, only yesterday, distributed in the hospitals near the field and elsewhere, and trains of wagons are constantly arriving from Washington with needful supplies. Miss GILSON, a niece of Dr. FAY, of Massachusetts, deserves mention for her devotion to the wounded on the late battle fields. She has been a very angel of goodness to the soldiers where she has visited, and her presence and conversation seem to inspire new life and courage wherever she goes. At the widow HOFFMAN'S a hospital containing some two hundred wounded, after passing among and comforting them, some one expressed a desire that she would sing to them. Miss G. instantly complied, and sang with inimitable spirit the "Star Spangled Banner." The effect on these wounded soldiers was almost inspiring. They clapped their hands and manifested the greatest pleasure. One poor fellow, who had lost a hand, cried out: "I cannot clap, Miss, but I can pound," and suiting the action to the word, struck his wounded stump upon the floor, which he

[illegible] with [illegible] enthusiasm. Miss G. is [illegible] very lengthy, and in these particulars does not come up to the required standard of army nurses.

Under the very proper prohibition against the mention of all movements or non-movements of the army, it is difficult to find anything of interest to write; and this state of things is likely, from present appearances, to continue for some time to come. Suffice it to say, a strict watch is now kept upon rebel movements—so they say—and, if we do not follow them to Winchester and Charlestown, where they are known to be in considerable force, the rebels will not be likely to get back again into Maryland during some one of these dark nights.

The damages done by the rebels to the canal are nearly all repaired, and the water was to-day let into and below Harper's Ferry. In a day or two, our supplies for the army, which heretofore have been wagoned all the way from Frederick, will be coming by canal to the very spot where they are required.

Gen. RODMAN died of his wound this morning, and his remains will be sent immediately to Rhode, Island in charge of his friends.

Gen. HARTSUFF remains, in very much the usual condition, at a house near the battle-field on which he received his wound.

The following is a final and correct list of losses in Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps in the two late engagements:

CASUALTIES IN THE NINTH ARMY CORPS, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Major-Gen. RENO, Commanding—killed.

	Officers. Killed.	Wn'd.	Killed.	Men. Wn'd.	Mis'g.
First Division—Gen. O. B. Wilcox, commanding	4	8	59	276	
Second Division—Gen. S. D. Sturges, commanding	1	5	9	112	30
Third Division—Col. E. Harland, commanding			2	26	
Kanawha Division—Col. E. P. Scammon—commanding	2	12	69	248	
Sept. 17—First Division	2	20	44	264	7
Sept. 17—Second Division	7	29	121	493	18
Sept. 17—Third Division	8	40	212	743	70
Sept. 17—Kanawha Division.	5	7	33	145	23
Totals	29	121	549	2307	148

Total in killed, wounded and missing in the Ninth Army Corps, in the battles of South Mountain and of Antietam, 3,154. E. S.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Visit of the President to Harper's Ferry—What Does it Mean?

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The President of the United States arrived here yesterday afternoon, in a special train, at 1½ o'clock, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAND and Staff, and J. W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From the cars at Sandy Hook Mr. LINCOLN proceeded in a two-horse ambulance to the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, where he met Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BURNSIDE, the latter remaining but for a moment to salute the President, and then retiring. The Presidential party dined at Gen. SUMNER'S, and remained there until 4½, the troops of SUMNER'S corps being meanwhile ordered to form into line, to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The review was delayed somewhat by a thunder-storm, which arose at 4 o'clock, and continued half an hour. When the rain had cleared away, the President passed along the lines, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen SUMNER, Gen. McCLERNAND and other officers of the army. Everywhere they were received with the utmost enthusiasm, the men shouting themselves hoarse as usual, with cheers for "Old Abe," and "Little Mac," who divided the honors of the day with the Chief Magistrate. A salute was also fired from one of the batteries as the Presidential party emerged from the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER.

The passage of Mr. LINCOLN from the cars through Harper's Ferry excited no enthusiasm, for the very good reason that not a man along the road was aware that the rude canvas-covered vehicle that passed them by the way bore the Chief Magistrate of the Republic among those that crowded its seats. Though the President's face is familiar to me, I passed him near the depôt without the slightest idea of his presence.

Of some of the probable objects of the President's visit here, it is best not to speak. Among the reasons he had for coming was, doubtless, the wish to inform himself by personal inspection of the character and extent of the recent campaign in Maryland, as well as of the present condition of our army, which has been rejuvenated and reorganized since he last inspected it at Harrison's Landing. How many of the brave men who welcomed him there have since gone to their home, or disabled by their wounds, have ceased to do battle for the Republic! But the voices that saluted him to-day with their shouts, gave him the assurance that other hands have taken up the work, and will carry it forward with equal earnestness and self-sacrifice.

I know not what reflections occupied the mind of Mr. LINCOLN, as he passed by the battle-scarred ensigns that met him on every hand, and looked upon those regiments, with but the decimal part remaining, under the command of Captains or Majors. They could not but recall to me the experience the Army of the Potomac has passed through since the days of these Presidential reviews before Washington, when the great anaconda was gathering its folds for the spring. Where are the men who then shouted for the Union? A handful only of veterans stand in the ranks to-day, as their representatives, and men were occupying their places, ready to follow their fate if the country demanded it.

Wednesday night was spent by the President at Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, and by nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning he was again in the saddle for a visit to Loudon Heights, where the troops were drawn up in line to receive him with their shouts and the salvos of artillery. Among those who accompanied him on this excursion were Gen. SUMNER and Staff, Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. GEARY, Gen. MEAGHER, and Gen. GORMAN. A still larger number of generals were in the train of the President than on the day before—Gen. McCLERNAND, Gen. FRENCH, and others besides those above mentioned.

On his return from the Heights, Mr. LINCOLN went to the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, where he is at the time of writing this. I do not venture any speculations as to the purpose of his visit, except the suggestion already made as to the most obvious reason of his coming. It is not impossible that, apart from weightier reasons, even the President may be moved by the curiosity which influence other people to visit famous localities. PIERREPONT.

GEN. MORGAN'S RETREAT.

Arrival of the Cumberland Gap Army at Greenupsburgh, on the Ohio—The Hardships of the March, &c.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 4.

Reliable information reached this city last night of the arrival of Gen. G. W. MORGAN at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River. Greenupsburgh is about fifteen miles above Portsmouth, and as any map will show, is the point within easiest reach of Gen. MORGAN, provided he can strike the river above Maysville.

Gen. MORGAN left Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th of September, the force of the rebel Gen. STEVENSON being at that time within three miles of his front—that is to say, south. He was apparently completely cut off from the Ohio by the forces of BRAGG, KIRBY SMITH, JOHN MORGAN and MARSHALL. Gen. MORGAN left the Gap amid the explosion of mines and magazines, lighted by the blaze of the storehouses of the Commissary and Quartermaster. The rebel commander, STEVENSON, was entirely surprised. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, (a few hours before the evacuation,) Gen. MORGAN sent official communications to STEVENSON, and the officers of the two armies remained in friendly chat, under the flag of truce, for more than a hour. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 30-pound Parrotts, which were too heavy for transportation. The trunnions were knocked off.

During the march northward our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry—at first by STEVENSON'S men, and then by JOHN H. MORGAN and his gang. Our MORGAN maintained the offensive throughout, and on one occasion marched twenty-four successive hours. Three nights in succession the rebel MORGAN'S men were driven from their supper. The rebel MORGAN first assailed the rear of our force, but changed his tactics, passing to the front, and blockading the roads and destroying subsistence. For a period of three days our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools, and the quantity thus found was very small. HUMPHREY [illegible] was expected by the way, but declined to [illegible] himself in an effort to check the march of our Cumberland army, which made a march the most arduous and hazardous of the war.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Sermons by Sundry Bishops.

There is a very large number of clergymen now in the City, in attendance upon the deliberations of the Triennial Convention. The natural desire on the part of our citizens to hear them induced several of the Bishops to preach in our churches yesterday, and we herewith give brief sketches of their remarks.

Sermon by the Rev. Doctor James Craik, of Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Dr. CRAIK preached, yesterday morning, in the Church of St. Thomas, from the following text:

St. Luke xvii., 1. Then said he unto the disciples, It is impossible but that offences will come.

The preacher showed that pain and misery, contradiction and disappointment, are as necessary to the highest estate of men as food and raiment for their mere existence. Long continued prosperity produces that pride which goes before a fall, because it precipitates its subject into a deep abyss of folly.

This principle has operated with powerful effect upon the fortunes and the destiny of nations, of religion, and of every interest of mankind. This universal principle is the underlying cause of the terrible calamities which have fallen upon our country. The wantonness of unparalleled national prosperity had overflowed in every form of self-will, presumptuous folly, ungodliness and crime. And these have brought their correcting chastisements—correcting and healthful—if sufficient sense and virtue remain so to understand and receive the appalling incidents of our passing history; but crushing and destroying utterly, if we have sunk below the capacity for national reformation.

The same universal principle produced the assaults upon religion, the foundation of all civilization. Recently, the wantonness of intellectual wealth has overflowed in the sacred courts. The very ministers of religion have become its assailants. Nothing new in the recent attack of an association of English clerics, but its source.

But a recent work distinguished for its novelty, its boldness and its laborious ingenuity—the writer an exemplification of the rule, of large fortune, high culture, active intellect and vast capacity for labor, the favored possessor of the varied wealth which the highest Christian civilization could bestow—in the wantonness of these ample endowments conceived a strange, passionate, and inconceivable hate against that religion which was the primal fount whence all his riches of mind, body, and estate proceeded. Under the hallucination of this passion he conceived the idea that religion had been the great obstructor of the world's progress, and the chief enemy of the human race. And he enthusiastically devoted all his powers, his learning, and his industry to the construction of a gigantic historical argument, with materials drawn with untiring research from all past history, from all the sciences, and from every kingdom of nature, to establish this proposition. Many elements of this undertaking conspired to give it a large degree of success and popularity. The same cause which had operated upon this gentleman had produced quite a large and influential class of persons predisposed to accept his conclusions. Any new and startling proposition, when urged with enthusiasm, will take with yet another class of minds of which the history of all impostures is an abundant proof. The learning and ingenuity of the argument placed its fallacy quite beyond the reach of a very large class of well educated readers. By careful selection of his facts, and by presenting them in an imposing array in number, and in the large sweep of multifarious research from which they are derived, this author seems to many to have proved his double proposition, that religion and its ministers have been the great barriers to the world's improvement, and that *intellectual* knowledge, as contradistinguished from moral and religious knowledge, has been the only civilizer.

It was shown that this attempted distinction between intellectual knowledge and moral and religious truth is utterly unphilosophical. If physical science can exercise this beneficent effect upon man and upon society, all real knowledge must contribute to the same effect. If a knowledge of the relations of carbonic acid to lime or magnesia, is an element of civilization and progress, the knowledge of the relations of men to each other, and of the foundation of social order, would at least be an appreciable element in the production of the same result. Putting out of the case the quality of Christian knowledge as giving to men elevated views of their origin, nature and destiny, and looking at it simply as so much knowledge of relations, and we see at once that the proposition, in its exclusiveness, fails. In the very nature of the proposition itself, physical science cannot be the only civilizer. Moral science, social science, religious science, are all so much knowledge, and consequently, by the essential nature and reason of the case, and of this very proposition, appreciable elements in the advancement and civilization of the world. When we look at the facts we will find that this, a prior conclusion from the nature of the proposition, is abundantly confirmed, and the true philosophy of human progress appears; and the source of the fallacy of this argument likewise becomes apparent. Every branch of knowledge is an element of civilization and progress, and it is the *concurrence* of them all which both produces and exhibits the greatest amount and rate of progress. Now, as religious and moral truth were more essential to the very existence of society, they were first; and it was by their influence as the leaven of humanity, that all other knowledge was originated.

Moral and religious truth being first, they had to educate the human mind up to a capacity for the physical sciences. But how came unlettered barbarians, incapable of even conceiving of physical science, in possession of this unchangeable body of moral and religious truth? The fancy that they, by an exhaustive analysis of man and his relations, could have discovered it, and expressed it in the most perfect form, is most absurd. It was, therefore, *ex necessitate rei*, heaven-given, to be the starting point—the quickening power—of all human progress.

This moral and religious truth the same always, as Mr. BUCKLE truly affirms. The external, objective religion, as revealed, remains unaltered, only the subjective, practical religion, has improved with the increasing cultivation of the race. And to this day the old religion, in its old Divinely imposed forms, meets and corresponds with the highest and furthest reach of human progress and development. And instead of needing any improvement, yet this old religion still demands a perfection which has never been attained, and points to a condition of human happiness and elevation far beyond the imaginings of the most advanced of modern dreamers and reformers.

The Rev. Doctor spoke to a much greater length than above, but want of space forbids the printing.

Sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, worship was held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

The Reverend gentleman selected no text for his discourse, which he opened with the announcement that his entire theme would be the condition of the Missions of the Church in the Far West. It was his profound belief that whoever grasps the Saviour's hand will hold out his own other hand to help a suffering, falling brother. In this respect, indeed, one touch of nature—of the loftier, purer, Christian nature, makes all mankind akin. Hence, he felt that Christians now heeding him would take an interest in hearing of their brethren on the distant border. No person not familiar with the manners of the Great West, and only accustomed to the refinements of life at the East, could form any idea of what the missionary must encounter there. Already the noted prophecy of BERKELEY was accomplished; "Westward the star of Empire" had already taken its way. And all that vast region which has now to exercise so decided an influence over the fate of the Republic is soon to become a mighty power on the side of God or of Satan. Which shall it be? Only seven years ago there stood on the borders of a vast prairie in Minnesota, never tracked before by any save the wild Indian hunter, a little village which this year had sent away more than one and a half million bushels of grain! And this material progress was the rule throughout the entire region. The wonderful rapidity of every change out there for good or for evil had no parallel at the East. Everything moved with giant strides, and if the Church of Christ do not now possess and occupy this tremendous field irreligion will. But, in order to achieve the triumph of the Church, the missionary must wrestle hand to hand with evil; he must go personally among the people, passing in and out from the field to the cabin and from the cabin to the forest, with a warm earnestness, speaking from his heart to their hearts. Where this was done, the fruits of grace were immediate and surprising.

At little border towns and out of the way settlements, hundreds of miles from large centres, he had held services in dimly lighted rooms, in poor log cabins, where many of the people had come long days' journeys to be present. It was not amid the swelling anthem of voices trained and attuned to psalmody, nor to the sound of noble organs, seeming almost to waft the soul on high, that these humble Christians had to kneel before the Throne of Grace, but amid care, toil, and privation. The Rev. Bishop here narrated some touching anecdotes of fathers bringing their children twenty and thirty miles, in wagons drawn by slow ox-teams, to be baptised or confirmed, vividly portraying the devotion, fervor, and docility of the Western people, and their love for the Church when properly approached. In one who thus came to him from a distance, and in whose cabin he afterwards held divine service, he discovered a once noted New-York wholesale merchant who had been, also, a warden of one of the City parishes. How often in these scenes had he mingled his tears with the tears of these people, and how happy he was in his ministrations, to behold the fidelity of the poor Western missionaries traveling on foot through the almost pathless forests and prairies, pinched by poverty, exposed to every danger and every hardship, yet never murmuring nor halting in their labors. Every place of worship in his diocese was a free church, and yet, with the same force that existed there two years ago, thirty new places of devotion had been opened and 20,000 heathen men had been reached by the tidings of the Gospel. In [illegible] up the [illegible] of the Indian [illegible], Bishop WHIPPLE said that as soon as his white Christian friends had advised him to have nothing to do with such missions, but in the faith that Christ had died for all, he had ventured upon that field, and had now been fighting the battle there for three years past, traveling afoot and in canoes, sometimes 1,000, sometimes nearly 2,000 miles, in accomplishing the work. That work had brought its reward, and the conclusions he had drawn might be briefly summed up in the following propositions, that—First, the American Indian is more brave, more truthful and more virtuous than any other heathen on earth; Second—That he is the only heathen who believes in God—who is not an idolator; Third—That he retains the old patriarchal form of government that was known in the earliest days of the race, and Fourth—That it was after he came in contact with white men, and those who had acted for our Government, that he first became demoralized. Two years ago a mission of the Church had been established among the Chippewas, which, during that time, had cost just $700 per annum, but had gathered fifty Indian children into the school, and seventeen communicants to the altar. A missionary, his wife, and two teachers now constituted the force of the mission. The reverend Bishop here entered into a detail of the wrongs and outrages practiced upon the Chippewas and Lower Sioux, describing the sale to government of half their reservation, amounting to eight hundred thousand acres, without the knowledge of the bulk of the tribes, or of their leading chiefs; the non-payment of $100,000 due to the Lower Sioux; payments now withheld and demanded in vain, and the actual starving to death of the children of chiefs for absolute want, owing to this neglect; women destroyed by brutal violence, and cruel robberies committed by the whites. These had been the dreadful causes that had led to the recent outbreaks and massacres, unparalleled in Indian annals, and against these causes he, and all who were in the service of Christ, had plead, and protested, and written to Washington in vain.

Interspersed with this heart-rending narrative were the most touching and beautiful anecdotes of Christian conversions; the fate of the Indian child LYDIA, and of the great orator of the Lower Sioux, who, in dying, requested that the cross might be planted at the head of his grave, forming exquisite episodes of missionary life. In the recent terrible disturbances that had laid waste 200 miles of the border, the Indian converts had clung to their white friends and their new faith. WM. ADAMS, ere this a martyr, was of these the gentlest and meekest, and at the prospect of death for Christ, the very bravest. But the wild Indians had spared the missionary women and the places of instruction and worship. The missionaries, they said in their own tongue, were "good"—they made no war on them.

With a fervent appeal on behalf of these Western efforts of the Gospel, the Rev. Bishop closed his valuable, eloquent and powerful discourse.

Sermon by Bishop Burgess, of Maine.

Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street near Fifth-avenue, was crowded last evening on the occasion of the sermon by Bishop BURGESS, of Maine. The reverend gentleman took his text from Isaiah xxviii. 10: "For precept must be upon precept, and line upon line," &c.

The reverend Bishop commenced by commenting upon the unity of the Bible always apparent through all the forms of literature which are developed in it. Religion had consecrated to its use all forms of literature out of the Bible as well as in it, as for instance, *Paradise Lost*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Saints' Rest*, and kindred works—books which have been like the voice of one crying in the wilderness—volumes of sermons, biography, religious research, missionary travel—books in which celestial truths are made known through earthly synonyms. Among all these, the thoughtful Christian needs some cheap, condensed practical notes on the Bible—putting before him, at almost a glance, the contents of God's Work. There is a need of some popular work to which the Christian may refer to satisfy an inquiry or to solve a passing doubt. The Bishop commented upon the vast amount of pernicious, trashy and transient literature with which we are flooded, and specially mentioned that even our Sunday School libraries are not as carefully compiled as, under a better era of literature, they would be. He censured the exclusively sectional and almost bigoted character of many religious publications, as less calculated to influence the reader than the more liberal, while at the same time equally argumentative works on the same subject. Occasionally there arises a genius who touches the hearts of men—Christian men—as deeply as secular writers touch the hearts of others. The American Church must be less inclined to follow the lead of England in its Church literature. We cannot be content with vague sentiment or perversion. We cannot allow our literature to be perverted. It should be one atmosphere of the love of God—the Redeemer and conqueror. It must walk with no hesitating tread, and speak with no doubtful voice. It must go where it is appreciated most, and not shrink from circulating where it is appreciated least. The Church Book-store is to the Church what the Commissary Department is to the army. Let the very best and fittest books be scattered "here a little and there a little," for they may be even as a grain of mustard-seed. It is for all to sustain the work of disseminating a proper and necessary literature emanating from the Church, broadcast where it is needed. It is a wondrous privilege for those rich in wordly wealth and good works to labor to circulate the mite of good reading which shall be the "precept upon precept" of some lost sinner. Could he speak of this subject now that their brethren were dying on the field of battle? The very exigency of the times made the good work appropriate. It was the time for aiding in such a work as the dissemination of religious reading. Eternity, our future and our refuge, ever must command that we despise, neglect nor forget those who might be saved by "precept upon precept—line upon line."

Sermon by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan.

Bishop McCOSKRY, of Michigan, preached in the Church of St. George the Martyr, yesterday afternoon, from the text, "Redeeming the Time."

The Bishop succeeded in forcibly illustrating the *value* of time, and the importance of making the most of it. He showed *why* time should be redeemed and *how*. It was shown that lavishly as the gifts of God are bestowed upon us, *time* is only given minute by minute, one always taken before another is vouchsafed—thus making it a serious consideration how each minute (beyond our power to recall) should be spent. A clock was spoken of as simply "the herald of a departed hour. The death-knell of what we have just lost, or what we have made the most of. A striking picture of the value of time was drawn, in which the restless business-man was on the eager watch, rising early, retiring late, all for the vantage that a *few minutes* would give him in the stock market or the exchange. These illustrations, bringing in as they did, our army officers sleeping at their posts or on the alert and biding their time for their country's watchword of distress, were not only vivid but substantial. A great reason for redeeming time the speaker gave us in the fact that a solemn *account* must be rendered to the Great Giver for the use or misuse of His precious boon. The parables of the unjust steward and of the ten talents were referred to as reminders of the prospective justice that must await the negligent. *How* to redeem the time was the next argument elucidated. It must be done by having fixed opportunities for studying God's Word; to meditate upon it and to hold frequent communion with Him in appropriate places and at appropriate times. The house built and dedicated to His service, the Bishop declared, was the best place to search for and to feel His sanctified influences. If one might judge from the effect of the discourse in delivery, there seemed to be a conviction in the minds of those present that there was unquestionable force in this argument.

The peroration was extremely eloquent, and beautifully portrayed how marked may be the sphere of purity which every business man may carry about him, if his private life is intimately allied with truth. In similitude, the idea was suggested of Moses' countenance, illumined in the eyes of the children of Israel, when he descended the Mount after communication with God: so, it was declared, would be the lustrous sphere of every man who communed habitually with his God. He would so walk that evil men would instinctively take knowledge of, and example by his good works.

The Bishop was relieved by Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont; Rev. Dr. STANTON, who read the service, and by the Rector, Dr. LEONARD.

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The Draft in this State.

The long threatened and expected draft in this State, will undoubtedly take place on next Friday or Saturday, as all the enrollments have been completed, and everything is now in readiness for the drawing. The Quartermaster-General states as his opinion that about 25,000 men are still wanted to fill up the quota of the State. Therefore, that is the number to be drafted from the whole State. The number to be furnished by the City will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000 men. By an order from Gov. MORGAN, last week, recruiting for the nine months men will be continued until the day of the drawing. It is decided that persons who have given fictitious places of residence will be drafted into the army immediately. We fancy quite a number of those young men who said they lived in Newark, Brooklyn, &c., when they were called upon by the enrolling officer, will find out they have committed a great mistake by giving in a wrong place of residence. They may possibly find that they have placed themselves in an unenviable position. There will be a camp of rendezvous established at East New-York for the drafted militia, under the command, it is understoood, of Brig.-Gen. BUSTEED.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—In Cayuga County, GEORGE J. POST has been nominated by the Republicans and Unionists of the First District, and WILLIAM P. ROBINSON in the Second District. Both these gentlemen have ability, energy, and admirable qualifications for public service. Mr. ROBINSON has been for several years one of the editors of the Auburn *Advertiser*.

AMUSEMENTS.

The old comedies are all very well in their way, but it is evident the public does not like them for their own sake so much as for the sake of seeing how well they can be played by Mr. WALLACK'S company. Attempts to revive them elsewhere have ended in disastrous failure, and Mr. WALLACK again finds himself, without further risk of competition, sole master of the field which they afford for the display of strongly characterized acting. At WALLACK'S almost any piece is rendered enjoyable by the positive ability with which it is performed. Even the slowest example of the fossil standard-drama can be galvanized by Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON, Miss GANNON, Miss HENRIQUES, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. GILBERT and Mr. LESTER WALLACK into liveliness and temporary brilliancy; and there are pieces of ancient origin, beside, which possess a good deal of inherent vitality. Other pieces, not new, but comparatively modern, (of the "standard class," though,) have attractions of their own; yet the public cannot be induced to regard them with favor, except when they are presented by Mr. WALLACK, with the completeness which he alone, of all managers, seems able to achieve and maintain. This fact has been proved, beyond dispute since the commencement of the present season, and, in all probability, the question will not be very soon agitated again. To a great many people novelty would not be unacceptable, if for no other reason than that of affording the admirable performers just named opportunities of appearing in original parts; but Mr. WALLACK cannot be expected to go to the trouble and expense of putting fresh pieces on the stage when those he has in stock are sufficient to fill his theatre every night. He indicates the preparation of something new, it is true, and we shall no doubt know what it is all in good time. For a week or two longer, however, a continuance of the old comedies is announced, and large enough audiences will be thereby influenced to warrant their repetition. This evening "A Cure for the Heartache" will be given; to-morrow, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Wednesday, "Money;" Thursday, "Love and Money," and Friday, "The Road to Ruin."

Fortunate as theatrical speculation has ever been at Niblo's, it never gave token of more palpable prosperity than now. Speculation, indeed, is hardly the word where Mr. FORREST is concerned. An engagement of Mr. FORREST is to a manager a mere matter of calculation, almost mathematical in its certain simplicity. Given how much the house will hold, and a minute of the great tragedian's terms, and the whole affair is settled. Whatever can be packed into the house, representing tickets of admission, is, after deducting those terms, so much to the good of current expenses and profit. Whatever Mr. FORREST may play, unless the clerk of the weather happen to be on an unprecedented rampage, every seat is sure to be occupied; and not for a few nights only, but for just so long as he can be induced to continue his performances. All through last week Mr. FORREST gave us *Lear*, and Niblo's was crowded in every available corner. This week he varies the round of his characters, but the result will be the same. On the nights when Mr. FORREST does not appear Niblo's is likewise liberally patronized; for Mr. HACKETT is, in his way, quite as much of a representative man and actor. His *Falstaff* has become a tradition of the stage in his own lifetime, and the public dearly loves traditions. It is an unquestionable treat to behold two such artists as Mr. HACKETT and Miss WELLS play *Falstaff* and *Mrs. Quickly*, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," particularly when as well supported as they are by Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. MARTIN, Madame PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE. To-morrow Mr. HACKETT does *Falstaff* in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth," with Mr. WHEATLEY as *Prince Hal*, Mr. SHEWELL as *Hotspur*, Mr. MARTIN as *Bardolph*, Miss WELLS as *Mrs. Quickly* and Mrs. GLADSTANE as *Lady Percy*. This evening Mr. FORREST plays *Virginius*.

Legitimate drama at the Winter Garden finds equal favor with the same species of entertainment at Niblo's. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, young as he is, has rallied around him the suffrages of no inconsiderable portion of the play-going community. He is looked upon by many persons shrewd in the analysis of histrionic genius as the coming man, destined, at no very distant period, to wear the uncontested crown of tragic supremacy. He is undoubtedly an actor of extraordinary promise; one with whom nature has dealt bountifully, endowing him with a handsome person, a marvelously expressive face, a bright and discriminating intelligence, and, more than all, with a sympathetic power of magnetism which, spite of flagrant faults, disarms criticism and renders him at times quite irresistible. The impression he creates is not unmixed with doubt as to whether or no this sympathetic faculty smooths over deficiencies which might justly be treated with severity; but it cannot be denied that the impression, on the whole, is one of enthusiastic admiration impulsively yielded to by nearly all who witness his delineations. His *Hamlet* has given rise to some shades of difference in opinion, but he can count upon an overwhelming majority in his behalf; even those who object to some of his "readings" admitting that the interpretations he puts on doubtful passages are capable of plausible defence. Few exceptions can be taken to his rendering of *Othello*. Indeed some points of the character are more rationally and naturally presented by him than by any other actor of the day. Mr. BOOTH this evening appears in JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S tragedy of "Brutus."

At the Museum, BUCKSTONE'S drama of "Victorine" will be produced to-day, and is announced for every afternoon and evening through the week. It is a very charming piece, and can be very effectively played by the excellent company engaged to do the dramatic part of Mr. BARNUM'S varied scheme of entertainment.

Cremorne Garden is still the centre of attraction for an immense number of amusement seekers. Mr. NIXON keeps up an unfailing supply of first-class novelty and meets the due reward of enterprise and energy. He is going to revive the pantomime of "Cinderella" for the delight of the juveniles who crowd Cremorne every afternoon. This evening Señorita CUBAS takes a benefit and makes her last appearance for the present. "The French Spy" will be given, with CUBAS in three characters, several dances and a broadsword combat.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S pleasant little hall of Ethiopian minstrelsy is unmistakably regarded as the best place of its kind in the City. It is always well attended, and the programme of entertainment offered there can scarcely be surpassed.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, at Dodworth's Hall, to-morrow evening, reads selections from *Cosette*, the first book of VICTOR HUGO'S famous romance *Les Miserables*. He will also give some humorous scenes from some of CHARLES DICKENS' stories.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S second concert, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, was a repetition, as regards attractiveness and success, of his previous concert on Thursday. With the fashionable world, GOTTSCHALK'S concerts are, in default of opera, the musical events of the season.

News has been received from Australia of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. He is playing in Melbourne to audiencies such as have never before been known to gather there. Every seat in the theatre is taken ten or twelve days in advance, and what Mr. JEFFERSON is going to play has to be advertised about a month ahead. Mr. JEFFERSON will not be back to New-York in less than a year.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 3.

Arrived, ships *Rattler* and *Christopher Hall*, from New-York.

Also arrived, ship *Lotus*, with Hong Kong dates to Aug. 11.

By the overland mail we have New-York dates of Sept. 11. The papers here publish a list of the passengers who sailed in the steamer on that day for California.

Advices from Honolulu are to the 13th of September. Prince ALBERT, the infant son of the King, died at the latter place in August.

The Hawaiian Minister resigned on the 18th of August, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives expressing want of confidence in GREEN, the Minister of Finance.

The Horticultural Exhibition continued to excite much attention. The receipts this year are estimated at £88,000.

The first whaler of the season, a French ship, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th of September, from Kadiach, with but a poor report.

The British steam frigate *Tranigant* left Honolulu, on the 8th of September, for the South Pacific and home.

The San Francisco [illegible] are very quiet. There is nothing doing.

Departure of the Thirtieth New-Jersey Regiment.

OXFORD FURNACE, N. J., Saturday, October 4.

The Thirtieth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, over one thousand strong, armed with the Enfield rifles and sabre-bayonet, under command of Col. Alexander Donaldson, left Flemington Rendezvous Thursday, at 11 A. M.

This regiment contains many descendants of the old New-Jersey Blues. The ladies of Lambertsville, as is their custom with all the regiments passing by their doors, gave them a splendid dinner, and escorted them on their way.

The Remains of Col. Matheson.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 5.

The remains of Col. R. MATHESON, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, passed through this city, this evening, on the way to New-York, in charge of Capt. FISH, Surgeon LITTLE and escort.

Funeral of Gen. Rodman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Oct. 5.

Brig-Gen. RODMAN was buried to-day in South Kingstown. President SEARS was the officiating clergyman. A large concourse of people was present.

(Advertisement.)

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